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MARCH 1960

AMERICAN MERCURY

"TO BEAR WITNESS TO THE TRUTH"

MARCH 1960

35 CENTS

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THIS
ISSUE

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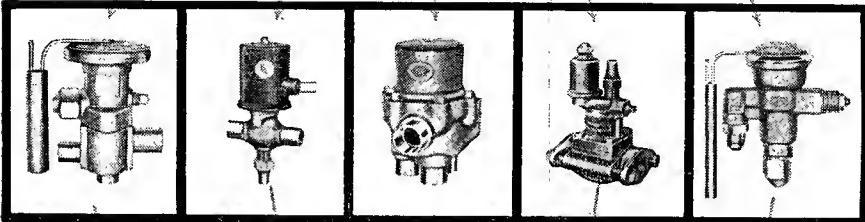
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Mercury Memos

MAJ. GENERAL CHARLES A. WILLOUGHBY'S military evaluations of Twentieth Century ailments center this month on *Twining and De Gaulle* (page 3), a study in depth of the NATO contretemps last December. Willoughby's distinguished, world-wide military career has frequently found such perceptive voice. From 1939 to 1951 he was General Douglas MacArthur's chief of intelligence. He built the defense and supply installations on Bataan and Corregidor that enabled MacArthur's men to maintain their heroic, protracted stand. In March, 1942, Willoughby was one of the few key officers to accompany MacArthur's dramatic breakthrough to Australia. Extraordinary service in all MacArthur's campaigns from Papua to the Phillipine liberation earned Willoughby numerous decorations, including the Silver Star, the Distinguished Service Cross and the Distinguished Service Medal with Oak Leaf Cluster. Responsible for peace-time counter-intelligence in Tokyo, Willoughby concerned himself with Soviet directed international Communism in Asia and espionage in Japan. He uncloaked Richard Sorge, Press Attache in the German Embassy in Tokyo, who was actually a Soviet master spy with links in Shanghai to powerful Japanese and American communist collaborators. To spread Soviet domination, Sorge and his cohorts had motivated the necessary collision of Japan and the United States at Pearl Harbor. General Willoughby, as a military chief and author of many standard military works, filed his personal knowledge (over a million words) of the Sorge conspiracy with Washington security agencies and certain Congressional committees under the title "A Partial Documentation of the Sorge Espionage Case". As the author of popular books and magazine articles, he published a concentrated look at Sorge call "Shanghai Conspiracy" (E.P. Dutton, 1952).

LOUISE HORTON has long been a member of New York's anti-Communist Oriel Society. She is one of the few journalists Povl Bang-Jensen ever permitted an interview, mostly because the Society's president, Dr. Maurice Leahy, was one of his few supporters; the Society itself was the only forum Bang-Jensen ever trusted enough to tell completely his side of his bitter, controversial battle with the United Nations over the release of names of Hungarian anti-Communist, anti-Soviet informers. Mr. Bang-Jensen is dead, mysteriously; Miss Horton, on page 76, asks *Was It Suicide?*

A M E R I C A N
37TH YEAR MERCURY MARCH 1960

The voice of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

TWINING AND DE GAULLE: 1959

Gilson and Calmeyer: 1957

by Major General Charles A. Willoughby

MURDER WILL OUT, they say, but it took ten years to come out into the open in the case of the moribund North Atlantic Treaty Organization, that cellophane facade of the West, which is mortally vulnerable along the line from Denmark to Switzerland, and which the Russians have chosen to challenge at its most sensitive point: Berlin.

Newspaper headlines screamed the "secret" details of a blunt critique of France by General Nathan F. Twining, chairman of the American Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), during an almost routine annual meeting of the NATO Military Committee in Paris on December 10, 1959. Names are incidental; instead of Twining and General Charles de Gaulle, it could have been Gruenther or Ridgeway in opposition to Mendes-France or

Auriol or Coty—or any of the top commanders of that slowly decaying political make-shift, NATO, in the period 1949-1959.

The situation leading to Twining's explosive declaration has been known to the cognoscenti for many years—a festering sore that had to erupt sooner or later. The astounding feature is that the actual collision was so long in the making. The timing was odd, unless one assumed that this was an official Washington *demande*, i. e., diplomatic gobbledegook for an embarrassing change of pace. Twining was obviously not talking on his own. His position as chairman of the JCS was too vulnerable to take any departmental risks. Besides, our generals in cushy sinecures, have been prudently silent on similar occasions since MacArthur was fired.

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The selection of France or de Gaulle (or both) as the whipping boy is purely incidental. It could have been practically any of the members of NATO—the "shield," i. e., the Armies, and the "sword," i. e., the Air Force, delivering the massive, nuclear deterrent, threadbare cliches that were dead from the moment that British spy Dr. Klaus Fuchs started to transmit atomic secrets to his masters in the Kremlin, though our own Harry Hopkins did almost as much damage under legal cover. A uniform degree of negligence and apathy is chargeable to all of the NATO partners except possibly the Germans and certainly the Spaniards. The attitude towards Spain, lone victor against Stalin in open battle (1936-1939), is highly suggestive of NATO practices. Spain is kept out of NATO by the technical opposition of Iceland, Denmark and Norway whose contributions to NATO's military effectiveness are negligible, about half a division each, while Spain can (and does) turn out 11 divisions, one of the highest NATO contingents.

BEGINNING with Mendes-France, who torpedoed EDC—the forerunner of NATO, the French have become conspicuous and have moved headlong toward the Twining-de Gaulle collision in a very special set of circumstances.

The motivation is not quite clear. De Gaulle is known to be temperamental and a highly complex personality. He was kicked around, humiliated and mercilessly chivvied by a pair of sadistical experts, Roosevelt and Churchill, in 1942, and de Gaulle has a long memory. The abortive expedition in the Egyptian crisis did not help any, though the Israeli had already won the campaign hands down and could have seized the Suez Canal without French or British assistance. Washington stepped in in a way which tended to destroy every vestige of future Western confidence—though it is rumored that it was due to Soviet nuclear threats (could this be a grim forecast of more blackmail to come?). The State Department, which has positive genius for saying the right things at the wrong time, had a hand in Twining's disclosure. A showdown with de Gaulle was anti-climactic while Ike was smiling his way around half the globe, charming totally ineffective neutralists (who are neither on the side of the Lord, nor will furnish the last battalions).

The immediate cause of the smouldering conflict was de Gaulle's intransigence in refusing the stock piling of nuclear weapons on American bases in France unless France shared control. This position obviously tended to emasculate a Western fetish, "the mas-

TWINING AND DE GAULLE

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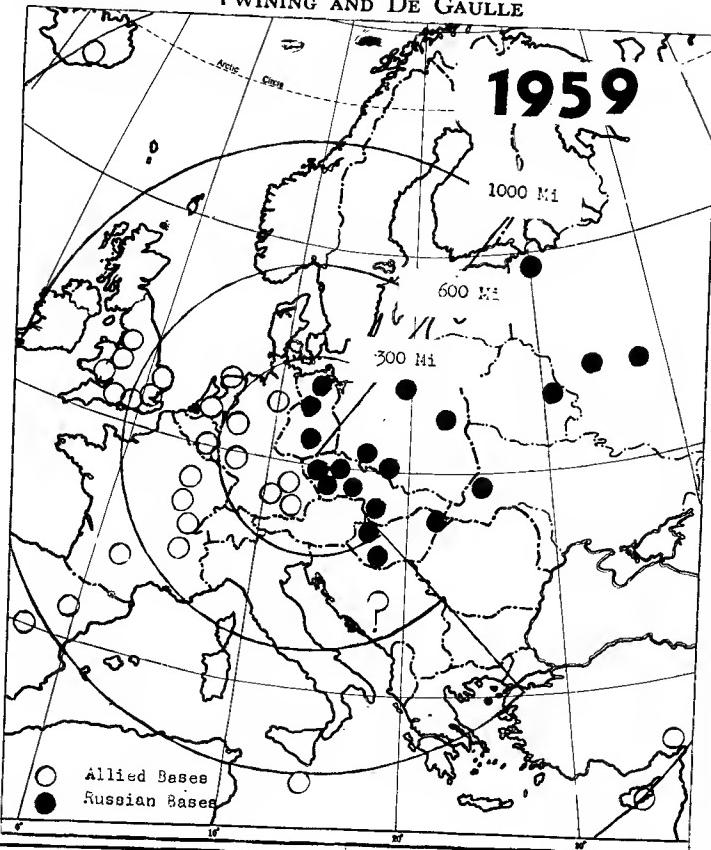


PLATE No. 1

Soviet Short-, Mid-Range Missiles from Czech Rocket Sites

The advent of the Sputnik forced our laggard or prudently silent intelligence services to admit that the Soviets have a growing arsenal of missiles of variable ranges: IRBM, 1,500 miles, to the ICBM, 5,000 miles.

The location of missile launching sites was reluctantly revealed. They are principally in Soviet military enclaves in the former Baltic States, in Communist East Germany, in the Konigsberg area and in Czechoslovakia—the most rabidly Communistic satellite between the Oder and the Yalu. This Czech salient juts deeply into the Allied defense areas in West Germany. Red short-range missiles of 300 to 600 miles blanket American bases, airfields and garrisons along the Rhine. As early as 1957, the map locations of Soviet missile sites in the Czechoslovakian salient were reported by Maj. Gen. Charles A. Willoughby; the source: a formidable refugee underground organization.

sive nuclear deterrent," hard core of American strategic defense with a retaliation potential. The immediately damaging effect of this position was to compel the transfer of important American air units from French fields to forward German airdomes, already congested to the bursting point and thus vulnerable to interdiction by Czech nuclear missions.

While the forward displacement of American air units, under compulsion, into the effective range of hostile intermediate ballistic missiles is a military monstrosity, incompatible with our mutual security formula, there were other equally serious elements in the deterioriating NATO situation which were not exclusively chargeable to the French but which were symptomatic of a general breakdown of the West. (See Plate No. 3: "The Decline in Western Armaments.") The evolution of a sort of creeping apathy is evident in a persistent failure to recognize and admit the steadily growing Soviet menace in every military category. A sober study of cause and effect, however, does not single out France as a principal offender but rather defines the collective historical responsibility of all NATO members, *viz.:*

1. Panicky demobilization of the West in 1945.
2. Conversely, USSR's continued arming to the teeth.

3. Failure of the West to respond with even peacetime armaments, equivalent to an average prewar year (1928).
4. Fatuous reliance on the exclusive possession of atomic secrets, the atom bomb, the "massive nuclear deterrent."
5. Official silence on the "weakening shield" of NATO.
6. Failure to evaluate the Soviet missile program.
7. The cumulative impact of these errors have seriously endangered the West.

THE TWINING-DE GAULLE embroil was unavoidable (unless the affair was covered up as in the past). It could have happened any time since 1949. The NATO pot has been boiling steadily; at any given point of pressure, the lid might have blown off. Actually, it tilted dangerously in 1957, at the annual NATO meeting in Paris. Trouble was brewing noisily then, but our captive press soft-pedalled the issue and the "authorities" passed the word not to rock the boat. The mid-November (1957) report of the NATO Parliamentary Group was a rebellious, cynical minority report by deeply worried people who were too honest to remain silent, the Hon. Arthur Gilson, a former chairman, and Dutch General R. H. Calmeyer, both Benelux delegates. The report was newsworthy in that it was strictly official, coming from within the bosom of the NATO family and that it

TWINING AND DE GAULLE

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broke a long, studied and wholly deceptive silence about NATO's obvious military failings. The scathing Gilson-Calmeyer report was overshadowed by the drama and glitter of the main conference, but it furnished a revealing clue to West-European thinking and intentions. Some highly suggestive incidents could not be shrugged away; the French delegates walked out in protest against British-American arms deliveries to Tunisia. The Tunisian interlude, while on a comparatively smaller scale, retained all the venomous flavor of our Suez Canal intervention—that lethal blow to partnership from which the West evidently never recovered and which explains, in part, de Gaulle's attitudes. At this delicate point in 1957, Field Marshal Montgomery filed notice of resignation as NATO Deputy Chief. Perhaps this reflected Britain's announced policy of gradual withdrawal from Europe, unquestionably engendered by the deep humiliation of the Suez affair; perhaps the old professional was fed up with playing second fiddle to juniors in rank and experience. These were the straws in the wind to gauge the temper of our restless Allies.

The Gilson-Calmeyer report (forerunner of Twining's position) listed certain "areas of urgency" calling for positive action, *viz.*:

The Soviet threat cannot be met

simply by means of the atomic bomb. (Europe has no faith in the massive deterrent alone.) . . .

Continental members of NATO do not feel adequately protected by nuclear weapons (i. e., such weapons were never completely available to them). . . .

Atomic weapons call for a reorganization of ground forces (i. e., they charge General Lauris Norstad with inadequate guidance). . . .

NATO ground forces are suffering a steady disintegration which must be arrested (i. e., the "shield" is too weak and requires additional ready divisions). . . .

IN COMPARISON, the subsequent Communiqué listed 36 subparagraphs that required further spade-work. Most of them lacked immediacy. There was a vague pattern of coordination but no priorities of execution. Totally lacking was a nuance of survival implicit in the Russian threat of missile warfare. There was a lukewarm agreement with the basic Gilson-Calmeyer points, *viz.*:

(10) The most modern weapons are being introduced in the Soviet armed forces. . . .

(19) We have no alternative but to develop the most effective NATO strength, taking into account the most recent developments in weapons. . . .

(20) Establish stocks of nuclear warheads (and make available) intermediate range ballistic missiles. . . .

(22) Greater efficiency for NATO through standardization and integration in all fields.

NATO meetings in 1957 defined

THE AMERICAN MERCURY

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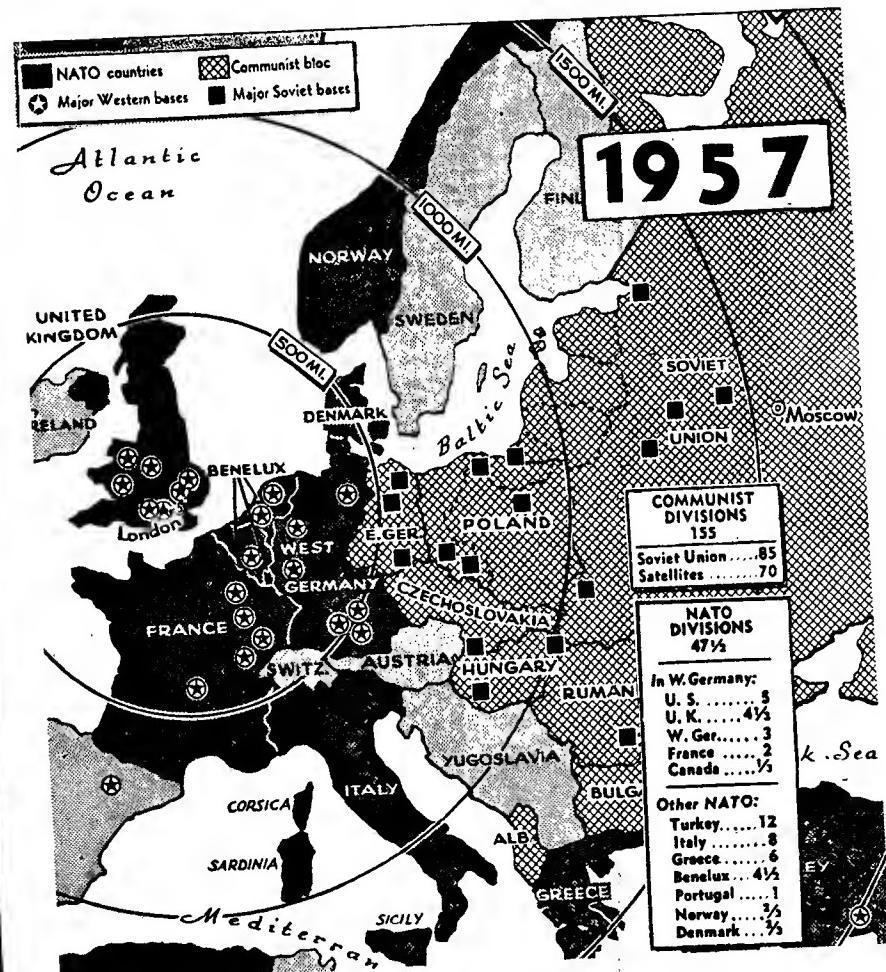


PLATE No. 2
Allied Missiles and Flight-Range over Russia

1957 was a year of shattered illusions. The advent of Sputnik to support the USSR's claims to advanced types of medium- and long-range missiles marked the gradual shift of strategic balance in favor of the Kremlin.

The Soviet lead in conventional armies, in the crucial Mid-European sector was well established; it had never been challenged. In the missile race, the Allies lost strategic decisions: The American Joint Chiefs of Staff (under pressure of ambitious and powerful air interests) gambled on the "massive deterrent by air" (airborne bomb delivery) while the Soviet General Staff gambled on the "equally massive deterrent by missiles" and gained a dangerous advantage of two to four years—the missile gap, 1958-1962.

In a decision to recover strategic balance, the British proposed a reduction of their normal military forces to stake their defenses on the missile, i.e., retaliatory nuclear fire. The map shows flight ranges and/or radii of missiles from British bases.

The picture is wholly deceptive. There are not enough missiles and not enough bases—and all of them vulnerable. The Soviets are now in a position to execute retaliatory fire. The best to be hoped for is an indefinite and precarious "balance of nuclear terror."

and accepted general requirements which the French have seen fit to refuse in 1959. Twining's main criticisms were already anticipated. From the American viewpoint, then and now, the placing of intermediate range missiles on forward European bases was a deadly "must" item. The relative fiction of the airborne massive deterrent, stubbornly maintained by the Air Force, became a nuclear stalemate from the moment the Russians got their hands on the American atom bomb via British-Canadian espionage.

In the formative period, U. S. industrial centers were difficult to reach by Soviet bombers; a substantial proportion of industrial capacity was expected to survive. With brilliant understanding of military values, the Soviets concentrated on missiley, i. e., the refinement of Hitler's V-bomb. The purpose was eventually to get at the U. S. with intercontinental missiles of 5,000 mile ranges. Europe could be taken care of with huge conventional armies (already in being). By the same token, however, American mid-range missiles of 1,500 mile ranges on European launching sites could threaten the Soviet industrial complex to the same degree that the Soviet intercontinental model threatened corresponding American installations. Thus, the East-West has been heading toward a missile stalemate, to be sure, but just as workable as the Air Force deterrent stalemate today. The simplified formula was: European bases plus intermediate range missiles equal Soviet intercontinental missiles directed primarily at the U. S.

UNFORTUNATELY, several NATO members, notably Denmark and Norway (rescued by the U. S. during the late war), turned "lukewarm," obviously frightened by Soviet retaliatory threats (blackmail) and obviously unaware that the only alternative was unconditional surrender. This reaction was forecast by gossip along Embassy Row in Washington in a remark attributed to a military attache of "one of the Scandinavian countries." He said, "Well, the trajectories of the intercontinental missiles will pass over our heads, anyway." This was a rather silly conclusion, since the Soviets also possess missiles of lesser ranges, 350 to 700 miles, that could reach northern targets from Narvik to Denmark and other NATO establishments from Brussels to Rome.

The U. S. (i. e., the military and executive experts) gambled on the *massive deterrent by air and lost valuable time*, while the Soviets gambled on an *equally valid deterrent by missiles* and gained a transient but very real advantage. This is what is meant by the missile gap, i. e., the time lag between Soviet and American efforts in the same area. This evolution of a nuclear race and a possible nuclear stalemate (*provided the Kremlin gives us time*) lends renewed emphasis to conventional armies, i. e., the number of ready divisions. General

Calmeyer, who in 1957 preceded Twining in soul searching, flatly admits "a steady disintegration" of NATO ground forces. This deficiency was recognized for years—but it was never stressed and nothing was done about it.

In 1949, NATO commanders requested 90 divisions which was a peacetime standard for the year 1928 (or any year in that era). This normal figure was scaled down successively to 60 divisions (1952), then 45 divisions (1955), although the Soviet menace increased immeasurably in the meantime. General Norstad recently demanded as an irreducible minimum 30 divisions—an aviator's estimate, naturally. None of these elastic requirements were ever met—except on paper. NATO has remained static and weak (15/20 divisions), for ten years. *Calmeyer's complaint that NATO ground forces are disintegrating is an implied acknowledgement of Europe's failure or refusal to rearm. To hold the U. S. responsible, however, is a piece of Gargantuan effrontery.*

The standard argument that Europe's war-shattered economy does not permit rearmament is hypocritical nonsense. Both Russia and Red China were equally war shattered, but they made the grade! Impoverished Spain fought and won a bitter civil war, engineered and supported by the Kremlin (1936-1939), but has al-

TWINING AND DE GAULLE

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ways maintained an Army of 11 ready divisions, an index of what can be accomplished on a shoe-string. At this date there is no single member of NATO, except Turkey, that equals Spain's numerical contribution. It is the will to resist that counts!

THE EUROPEAN EVASIONS are largely based on a political intramural struggle between "butter and guns." For example, the British defense budget runs to about four billion dollars (one-tenth the average annual military expenditure of the U. S.), but is offset by calculated welfare state spending in the same amount. *Free glasses and dentures will not stop the Cossacks on the move!*

The West, in the decade following Hiroshima, indulged in years of careless, somnolent illusions. Seemingly secure behind the "shield of a massive deterrent," only a minimum of defensive, conventional armament was provided for. While the USSR armed to the teeth after 1945, the short-sighted West failed to maintain even a fraction of the number of ready divisions that was produced annually in an average peacetime year. The absolute decline in Western armament is shockingly apparent in the record of the Mid-European nations that are manning the "shield." They dropped from a pre-war total of approxi-

mately 100 divisions to a NATO total of 21½ on the front: Denmark - Switzerland. Applying the standard of 1928, a normal year, the drop is from 109 to 30, less Spain. Comparing wartime mobilizations, the discrepancies become fantastic.

This shabby, overall postwar record (1945-1956) required the outlay of over \$50 billion in American foreign aid. This staggering total represents the value of the combined real estate assessments of 50 major American cities. At least half of this mammoth sum was allotted to military expenditures abroad—defense requirements, mutual aid, mutual security and other dishonest cliches designed to sugarcoat a bitter tax bill. The sequence of Plates 3, 4 and 5 lists the details of these transactions from 1945 to 1956; records since 1956 are in arrears about two years and are neither easy to obtain nor easy to analyze; however, overall figures are fairly static.

What are we getting for our money, in terms of fighting divisions, "ready" divisions when the chips are down?

If the Mid-European front requires 30 divisions (I consider the estimate too low), they must be furnished by local conscripts. There are not enough American draftees (conscripts) for further commitments abroad. Calmeyer's plaintive protest that "European

(NATO) members do not feel adequately protected" could easily be remedied if Europe were to make at least one-third the mobilization effort it has made habitually in peacetime (1928) and without foreign aid. Indeed, plaintive

Europe has not even tapped a considerable manpower reserve of over 10,000,000 refugees (expellees) from behind the Iron Curtain. Five per cent of that available total would give Norstad all the divisions that he wants, not to

PLATE No. 3
The Decline in Western (NATO) Armaments
 Ready Divisions from 1914-1959

Ref.	Country	WW I	WW II	1928	1957	1959	Percentage
1	Benelux	18	22	17	4.5	4.5	25%
2	United States	34	79	12	5	5	50%
3	United Kingdom	89	49	23	4.5	4	20%
4	France	118	90	30	5	2	7%
5	Germany	228	190	10	3	7	70%
6	Italy	45	50	28	8	8	28%
7	Spain	25	25	11	11	11	100%
	Russia	225	225	-	175	175	-

Compared with the output in the 1928 column, the percentage performance for 1959 (last column) is totally inadequate and formed the basis for General Calmeyer's (1957) and General Twining's (1959) protests.

1) Benelux was overrun twice in World Wars I and II.

2) The U. S. has always had a modest peace establishment; the comparative percentage is thus not entirely valid. Our "stake" in West Europe is arguable. Europe should be defended by Europeans.

3) Britain plans to withdraw partially (and may still do so). The debacle of Suez showed that she is not prepared for overseas expeditions.

4) France, expected to furnish 12 divisions for NATO, has withdrawn the bulk of her troops for employment in Algiers. European mobilization of reserves is normally fast, but will be delayed by nuclear attacks and serious damage to communications.

5) Germany will arm to 12 divisions by 1961. She thus becomes one of the mainstays of the NATO ensemble in Mid-Europe. In recognition, German General H. Speidel has been designated commander in chief, Land-Cent (and actually commands American forces). Germany is extremely vulnerable to missile fire from East German and Czech bases.

6) The Italians can hardly intervene along the Rhine, along the crucial NATO front (Denmark-Berlin-Switzerland). They will have their hands full facing unreliable Communist Yugoslavia.

7) Spain is not yet a full member of NATO. Her troops are available and vital naval and air bases are located in her territories.

PLATE NO. 4
Foreign Aid Comparative Tables: NATO and the Far East
 Unit Cost of Ready Divisions (in Millions) 1945-1956

Table I. NATO: Denmark-Switzerland

Country	Divs.	Aid 1945-1956	Unit Cost per Div.	Aid 1956-1957	Unit Cost per Div.
Germany.....	3	3,800	1,250	43	14
France.....	2	4,300	1,075	215	54
United Kingdom.....	4.5	3,700	820	41	9
Benelux.....	4.5	1,500	330	5	1
Denmark.....	1	247	247	94	95
Aggregate.....	15	13,547	903	398	26

The crucial front (Denmark-Switzerland) has produced only 15 divisions, exclusive of the American contingent of five divisions. Roughly \$13 billion were poured into that area in the period 1945-1956.

The cumulative average or unit-cost per ready division in that same period is consequently \$903 million. By comparison, the cumulative average for 1956-1957 has shrunk to approximately one-third the ten-year average, i.e., \$398 million, and the "unit cost" per ready division is down to an average of \$26 million.

There are apparently abnormal differences in cost between France and the United Kingdom; the dislocation is due to France being almost wholly engaged in Algiers—a suggestive example of how colonial unrest (agitated by Communism) boomerangs against the West. American funds inferentially pay for Algerian operations.

Table II. NATO: Southwest Europe

Country	Divs.	Aid 1945-1956	Unit Cost per Div.	Aid 1956-1957	Unit Cost per Div.
Italy.....	8	2,600	320	64	8
Greece.....	6	1,700	280	43	7
Turkey.....	12	593	49	86	8
Spain.....	11	241	21	124	11
Norway.....	1	236	236	2	2
Aggregate.....	38	4,370	115	317	8

Other areas and components of NATO have operated more economically than our "principal" Allies. This group furnished 38 divisions, i.e., double the number on the central European front (Denmark-Switzerland) at about one-eighth the unit cost per division.

Spain is not a NATO member but developed 11 divisions.

The very substantial amounts made available to Norway, about the same as for Spain, have produced only two divisions and an evasive position on missile sites. Denmark has shown similar reluctance and is generally out of line in unit costs, past and present.

PLATE No. 5

Foreign Aid Comparative Tables: NATO and SEATO
 Product and Unit Cost in Ready Divisions (in Millions)

Table III. The Far East and SEATO

Country	Divs.	Aid	Unit Cost	Aid	Unit Cost
		1945-1956	per Div.	1956-1957	per Div.
Korea.....	21	1,800	85	308	14
Japan.....	6	2,300	390	18	3
Formosa.....	26	2,300	88	97	3.5
Philippines.....	4	788	172	24	6
Viet-Nam.....	10	570	57	168	16
Aggregate.....	67	7,758	115	615	9

Comparisons between NATO and SEATO are inescapable. The Far East is in direct and actively hostile contact with communist forces, as in Korea and Viet-Nam.

The Far East developed four times (67) the number of ready divisions as in Central Europe (15 divisions) at half the cumulative average (1945-1956) and for 1956-1957 at one-third the unit cost per division.

Compared with Table II, "Southwest Europe," the "poor relations of NATO," the Far East operated at about the same unit cost for 1945-1956. Viet-Nam and Korea were relatively high, as they were in direct physical contact with Communist land armies.

Table IV. Neutralists or Pro-Communists

Country	Divs.	Aid	Unit Cost	Aid	Unit Cost
		1945-1956	per Div.	1956-1957	per Div.
Czechoslovakia.....	-	188	188	-	188
Indonesia.....	-	128	128	8	128
India.....	-	272	272	80	272
Yugoslavia.....	-	780	780	43	780
Aggregate.....	-	1,368	1,368	131	1,368

Aid to this group is indefensible. The neutralists want to have their Western cake and eat it, too. There are no tangible military contributions of any kind. When the necessity came up to fly war materials to Indo-China in 1948 via Karachi, India refused authority. Krishna Menon, Nehru's favorite, is consistently hostile to the West.

Does anyone really believe that Yugoslavia will fight for the West in a showdown? In the meantime, Yugoslavia received the same amount in aid as the Philippines, a war-tested Ally, and less than Turkey, a key nation in the Middle East.

In dealing with the Communist bloc, we should adopt the historical precedent, developed by the Soviets in the Spanish Civil War: the formation of "international brigades." The manpower is available in over 10,000,000 refugees or expellees, who have a "cause."

mention the morale factor. These people are anxious to join some paramilitary formations. They are politically highly organized, they have deep personal grievances, they lost their homes at the point of Soviet bayonets, they have something to fight for—a deep emotional urge of cruelty and injustice, which hardly can be expected from our young soldiers, from Atlanta or Birmingham or Seattle, though they are flung into every alien rats nest of the globe.

WHILE THE Gilson-Calmeyer-Twinning-de Gaulle collisions must be viewed as a chain reaction that began some years ago, the whole business was essentially predicated on a military power balance that has almost imperceptively shifted in direction of the USSR, a power balance that was predictable inasmuch as it was inherent in Russian history, in the fact that the Communists took over with a fanatical energy, a diplomatic brilliance and a brutality of force, never conceived of by the Czars.

Western fellow travellers and appeasers would like to interpret this situation in terms of an ideology, the need for coexistence, the complacent, evolutionary drift of the Welfare State (i. e., socialism) to the totalitarian Communist

State. This is patently false. While the Welfare State is softening its citizens, the Communist State holds them in the iron grip of compulsory labor, exclusively oriented toward heavy industries to produce armaments of every category.

The Soviets have realistically evaluated history in the twentieth century as a clash of power politics "with the Lord on the side of the strongest battalions." Their first concern was the creation of formidable armies. Their foreign policy thereafter operated from strength to weakness. The roots of Soviet Russia's present power actually stem from the suicidal "give aways" of Yalta, Teheran and Potsdam and "many conferences of ignoble secrecy," as Senator Styles Bridges once put it tersely. Our own political decisions, however, were obviously not determined by valid military and geopolitical estimates. The military have no voice in a government of civilians or political appointees who are not schooled in broad international thinking but are almost wholly immersed in their local politics.

When it became apparent that megalomaniac politicians like Roosevelt and Churchill wandered off into a surrealist dreamland of

coexistence with Stalin, there were no vehement protests, no urgency of counsel to protect the future. In such an impasse, the moral responsibility for national, military guidance rests almost exclusively with the JCS in Washington, the custodian of Armies, the august keepers of war and peace. This potential military brain trust has come under fire recently, and the debacle of Berlin has brought them into sharp public focus and rasping Congressional inquiries.

After \$50 billion of foreign aid since 1945, under the patently deceptive title of "mutual security," Congress was shocked by Eisenhower's bland, official admission that a "ground war was unthinkable," meaning that the 21 Allied divisions along the front (Denmark - Berlin - Switzerland) were no match for the 60/70 Soviet and Satellite divisions in the same general area. Indeed, the damaging ratio of three to one in favor of the Soviets is normally considered sufficient for a "blitz offensive." The proportional discrepancy in conventional forces must be a constant temptation for Russia to cut loose with a "preventive war." The myopic reliance of the West on the "massive deterrent" is no longer valid since the Russians have reached parity, if not better, in nuclear armaments of every category.

The Soviet "Frankenstein" was

in embryo in 1918. The dangerous evolution of 1945-1950 should have been anticipated by our military and political "experts." While the State Department generally has predominated in the field of international policy, forecasts and estimates, an appraisal of possible action was also within the purview of the military, specifically the General Staff, the Chiefs of Services, military attaches abroad and that distillate of military thinking: the JCS.

Some notion of the relation between General Staff efficiency and foreign policy can be derived from the record of the German Army in the period of 1870-1914. With a total of 25 divisions or 750,000 men (one-third of the American forces on global duty today), Germany maintained *the peace of Europe for 40 years, the longest period of peace in modern European history*. The British controlled "Entente Cordiale," a combination of Great Britain, France and Czarist Russia which triggered World War I, actually maintained three times the German forces in being. In the period of 1870-1914, the Germans followed a fixed, clear-cut military policy: the Bismarckian formula of "Zug um Zug," a chess term denoting that each move of the pawns be balanced by a compensating counter-move. It was, however, a policy of triggered military

readiness essentially for defense, as demonstrated by the maintenance of peace in the European cockpit. It was a policy of equilibrium, a balance of force, with built-in risks and penalties for the violators of this delicate truce.

It is evident in Plates 6 and 7 that the U. S., i. e., the West (NATO), has no conception of military balance.

The U. S. has not heretofore been called upon to develop and maintain a "triggered readiness." In 1917 and in 1941, time was available from six months to a year for American mobilization, either for a front held by Allied remnants or in the zone of the interior for eventual deployment. We were more than ready in 1945—but panicky demobilization (the point system recommended by civilian experts) dissipated our forces overnight while Russia remained armed to the teeth! In the end, this relentless, calculated superiority in conventional armies became the trump card the Russians have been playing effectively from Potsdam to Geneva. This Soviet potential should have been recognized by the JCS, the National Security Council and other policy-making agencies—a litter of loosely organized groups with civil echelons predominating.

THE TOP-HEAVINESS of the Washington defense mechanism is evident in the mammoth

size of "Liberty 5-6700," *the Department of Defense telephone directory*: 231 pages (9 x 11½). Incidentally, the cable circuits and telephone lines leading from that sprawling powerhouse are controlled by a communist-infested union—tell-tale index of the same security laxity that lost us the original nuclear formula to a British-American spy ring.

A random page of the directory of the Defense Department, the top military echelon, shows 132 entries; 101 are held by civilians (previous military service possible but not known) and only 31 by officers in various grades. The ratio is thus three to one in favor of the civilian element which dominates, controls and ultimately makes the decisions. One of the most sensitive sub-divisions is controlled by a chap with war service, as a reserve officer in relatively insignificant assignments (though he was rapidly promoted by a shrewd superior). The area of his activities was anywhere from 1,000 to 2,000 miles behind the fighting front, though it is only fair to say that he did not seek this voluntary safety area. The ex-captain (reserve) can reflect with some grim satisfaction that he now has considerable rank under his thumb: one major general, two admirals, five brigadiers and four colonels.

The impact of the civilian mind

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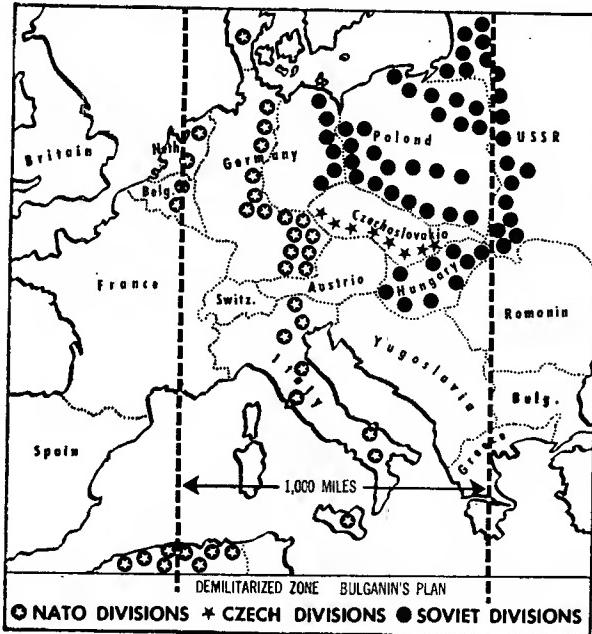


PLATE No. 6
Mid-Europe: Cold War Line-Up

Allied and Soviet satellite troops face each other in the critical Mid-European area. These are ready divisions, triggered for action—except the American contingent which is handicapped by women and children, as in Korea, representing a burden for protection or removal when the shooting starts. The Berlin sector, an enclave in Red territory, is especially vulnerable.

Note that the Allied divisions are dispersed: Greek or Italian units can hardly intervene along the Rhine. They will have their hands full along their own frontiers. As of 1959, the cards are heavily stacked in favor of the Soviets. The current ratio in strength is one to three against the Allies.

In terms of mutual security, mutual aid, foreign aid (and other dishonest cliches designed to sugarcoat a bitter tax bill), the expenditure of approximately \$25 billion (military items) in 14 years has only resulted in tactical and strategical failure, bordering on capitulation: "A ground war is unthinkable. . . ."

The critical front (Denmark-Switzerland) has produced only 15 to 16 ready divisions, exclusive of the American contingent; this is the Eisenhower-Gruenthal-Norstad "shield" or "trip wire." In comparison, from 1945-1956 the Far East developed four times the number of ready divisions (67) than Mid-Europe (16) at half the cumulative cost, and for 1956-1957 at approximately one-eighth the unit cost per division.

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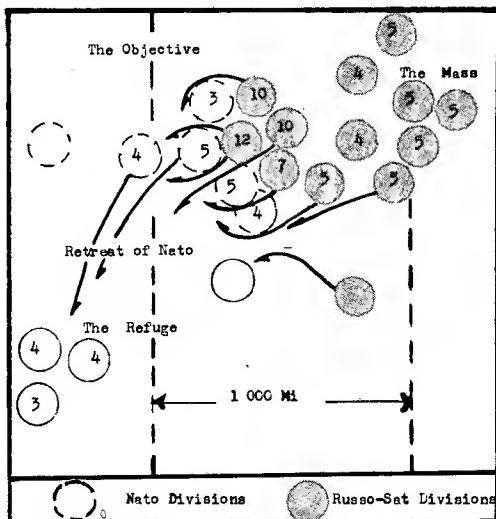


PLATE No. 7
The Russian Assault on the Front (Denmark-Switzerland)
 Overlay to Plate No. 6: "Mid-Europe: Cold War Line-Up"

Plate 7 is a "transparent" placed over a base plate (No. 6: "Mid-Europe: Cold War Line-Up") in order to simplify details or to emphasize major points—in this case, the relative strength of the opponents now ranged along the front (Denmark-Berlin-Switzerland), the vulnerable NATO front. The Russian "objective" is the penetration of that front. Note the numbers of Allied and Russian divisions, their groupings for attack and defense.

Once the front—Denmark-Berlin-Switzerland—is pierced, there are no sizeable forces in central France (due to the bulk of first-line French troops currently employed in Algiers). There is a military vacuum until the line of the Pyrenees and the fresh divisions of the Spanish Army—the only Army in Europe that defeated the Kremlin in open battle (1936-1939). Thus Spain—maligned, harassed and persecuted by the fellow travelling press of the West—may yet become the last refuge for the retreating columns of NATO.

From Spain, i.e., the Iberian Peninsula including Portugal, a counter offensive is eventually possible, following the pattern of the Normandy landing and paralleling a similar situation in Wellington's campaign and the ultimate defeat of Napoleon I who had overrun Western Europe—just as the Soviet Russian-Mongoloid hordes may conceivably overrun NATO (Oswald Spengler's "fading West"). As regards the air factor, the "massive nuclear deterrent" is approaching parity as between opponents and, in the end, represents a negative "balance of terror" . . . and who will pick up the pieces?

(when in authority) on professional, military recommendations is evident in the very significant end-result of Service requests by the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, the JCS, etc. Of 55 professional, technical requests for action, the civilian Secretary of Defense rejected 46 items. Percentagewise, this represents an overall adverse ruling of about 90 per cent. The strikes against the military are in a depressing ratio of ten to one; this hardly can be called policymaking—but rather the calculated chicanery of obstructionism; it would be fair to say that service rivalry for budget allocations played a role. There is expert criticism of the system. General Maxwell Taylor, Army Chief of Staff, who was frequently at the receiving end—about 40 per cent—has this to say:

GENERAL TAYLOR: ". . . Budget making controls strategy. The National Security Council, top planning agency (which feeds on the CIA, top information collecting agency), has failed to develop basic policies or give clear guidance to military strategy. The JCS (lacking this support) have failed to produce a strategy of their own. The defense strategy of the U. S. does not do the job. . . ."

"Our weakness is not determining standards of sufficiency—how much is enough for the atomic retaliatory force. . . . we never look at the problem horizontally. . . ."

THE HOUSE DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE: ". . . It is ap-

parent that the JCS as a corporate body is not providing the advice and leadership which the country requires. . . ."

GEN. JAMES N. GAVIN: ". . . In the fall of 1954, the JCS unanimously agreed that there should be no range limitations on surface-to-surface missiles employed by the Army in a tactical role. All intelligence indications pointed to the Soviet Army developing long-range missiles, also. The U. S. Army then intensified its missile program.

"Since 1951, we had approval for a missile of about 500-mile-range. In 1956, the JCS reversed their position and limited the Army range arbitrarily to 200 miles. This was at the time of the Suez Canal crisis and the USSR Army then had operational missiles of 750-mile-range. . . ."

"The cost of an operational ICBM (intercontinental missile, still experimental) is about \$18 million. An IRBM (intermediate-range missile) costs about half, or seven millions, but a short-range missile (Army pattern) costs only about half a million dollars."

THROUGH A COMPLETELY arbitrary administrative act, the Army range of artillery (the missile is a form of artillery) was ignored and Army functions and missions, inherent in its evolutionary history, were casually transferred to a fledgling Air Force which generally has not the slightest conception of the battlefield but thinks largely in terms of strategic attrition. This is one of the reasons of Field Marshal Montgom-

ery's abrupt resignation as NATO Deputy Chief in 1957.

The present competitive position between the USSR and the U. S. (or the West) is in the area of missilery and it is in this lethal area that expert military counsel and anticipation are of the utmost importance. The responsibility rests with the JCS—though they could be (and were) overruled by willful civilian Secretaries of Defense.

In the grim struggle for survival in the nuclear age, however, the civilian echelon in our defense machinery is strictly amateur as compared with the hard-bitten professionals of the Soviet Armies. It is admitted that there were intermittent flare-ups of so-called "service rivalries," i. e., the competition for Congressional appropriations. Obviously, it is here that the greatest impartiality and the finest military judgment are required. However, something vastly more important is at stake: the evolution of a military policy in the nuclear age. We lost the first round—perhaps the decisive round: the theft of our atomic secrets through a British-American-Canadian spy ring. There were other damaging factors. The not-so-naive division of Germany at Yalta and Potsdam (engineered by H. Dexter White, a Soviet secret agent and a confidant of Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau) presented the Communists with German techni-

cal know-how in the submarine (schnorkel) and rocket (V-2 bomb) fields, from Nordhausen to Peenemunde; we were lucky in barely rescuing Wernher von Braun and General Dornberger's missile crews. The JCS (and/or the CIA, OSS, etc.,) could reasonably have anticipated the trend of Soviet armaments, a development or adaptation of Hitler's rockets and jet-engines and the eventual shift of emphasis from the manned bomber to the ballistic missile. General Gavin has made an irrefutable point. These are matters of military judgment—which is either correct or at fault. Even with an official predilection for the manned bomber (the airborne massive deterrent), the JCS (or the civil element in the Pentagon) ruled against a test employment in the Korean War, a crucial point in recent history when the aspirations of Red China to world power could have been crushed or at least badly damaged. The absolute nadir of JCS judgment in that crisis was manifest in their lusty support of the humiliating dismissal of MacArthur and Bradley's negative classic about "the wrong war, at the wrong time and in the wrong place."

A BRIEF REFLECTION on geopolitics, military distances and the supply factors would have shown the idiocy of that position. The

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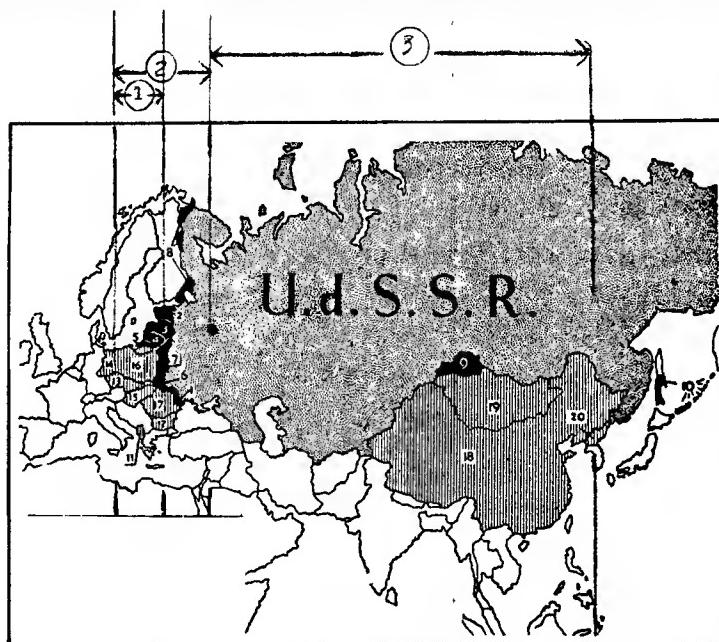


PLATE NO. 8

The War of Distances

- 1, Warsaw-Berlin: 400 miles. 2, Moscow-Berlin: 1,200 miles.
3, Moscow-Vladivostok: 10,000 miles.

The "geopolitics" of war or peace are affected by geographical distances. While modern air transport is a great leveller of distances, "bulk" in men or materiel cannot be flown economically. This places emphasis on mileage on the ground. It is still a war of distances for Armies who march on foot by truck or rails.

In North Korea (1950-1951), the mass of the Red Chinese Armies (75 divisions) advanced from Mukden to Seoul 4/600 miles by night marches, to attack eight American and 12 Korean divisions in a ratio of one to four. There was American air interdiction, probably 600 fighter-bombers on a narrow front of 250 miles, plastering a limited roadnet, but they could not stop the Chinese hordes though, in fact, they wore them down by attrition of supply.

Elementary military reflection on distances and the inherent supply factor would deduce that (1) USSR is least vulnerable in Western Europe but (2) obviously vulnerable in the Far East with a thin rail-line to the White Russian supply base, the Trans-Baikal railroad of 10,000 miles. Russia should (and could) have been challenged in the Far East—a recommendation for which MacArthur was ultimately dismissed.

USSR was (and is) most vulnerable in the Far East with a thin rail-line of 10,000 miles from its major European bases. It should have been challenged and fought there. Conversely, Russia, is least vulnerable in Western Europe, in greatest strength and in direct contact with Allied forces and at distances that could be handled by one-night truck movements. These reflections accentuate the gravity of the current NATO embroilment, in terms of ultimate resistance. In this connection, a Paris dispatch reports a curious incident. Admiral Walter F. Boone (classified vaguely as a NATO "spokesman") presented military data prepared by a socalled "Institute for Strategic Studies." The odd feature is that our high military "authorities" have to quote from a British intelligence outfit (one of many postwar civilian groups suddenly dabbling in military intelligence research) when the Washington CIA was available with a budget, variously reported as between \$25 and \$45 million and a global net of investigators. There are equivalent American civilian agencies, containing a certain percentage of former OSS, CIA and G-2 personnel. There must be a dozen of these subsidized groups, ranging from the "Rand" organization (Air Force money) to "Conlon Associates" (Senate Foreign Relations money). They are a

veritable haven of what the French tactfully describe as embusques, but they do formulate policy concepts for their lazy employers. These people do not have the immense resources of the CIA. They operate a sort of newspaper clipping service; they translate documents (sometimes spurious); they relay international gossip (on sale to the highest bidder) and slightly disguised or paraphrased bits of "information" (often used by several intelligence agencies at the same time).

THE WEST's state of nerves is such that every word of propaganda about or by the USSR is accepted as the Bible truth. It is difficult to check and or refute or confirm Soviet intelligence information. Western intelligence has been unable to penetrate the Iron Curtain to any depth. Espionage agents in the Soviet Union face barbaric torture and death; there is no complaisant, hair splitting Supreme Court to give them reprieve. Actually, the bulk of this information, at least initially, has come from German sources—the Gehlen Organization reportedly employed by CIA. General Gehlen was the Soviet intelligence specialist of the Wehrmacht during the war, and his work was rated as superior by the cognoscenti. The NATO "spokesman" may or may not have checked with General

Gehlen when he relayed the pessimistic British "estimates" on the Soviet military establishment, *viz.*:

Army: 2,350,000. Navy: 700,000. Security forces: 350,000. The Navy increased from 600,000 tons (1940) to 1,600,000 tons (1959) with 2,270 surface vessels and probably 600 submarines.

The Air Force is said to operate 20,000 planes from a miscellany of 1,000 bases.

Missile bases are reported at about 100 sites, strung from the Baltic to the Carpathians. There is virtually a fourth arm of the Service, the "Missile Corps" of 200,000 men. They operate all types of rockets (including principal American types). Latest (unconfirmed) reports describe an intercontinental missile, with a warhead of 1,800 pounds and a range of 5,000 miles. (This is possible; the engine thrust for the Sputnik and Lunik could handle this weight).

This is a frightening picture, if applied to Plate 1, "Soviet Short-and Mid-Range Missiles from Czech Rocket Sites." Actually, no such nuclear yield would be required for European targets.

Fortunately, with a combination of SAC and mid-range missiles, we are also in a position to reach and destroy Soviet-Satellite capitals and bases—the moment London, Paris or Bonn are attacked, though it is

obvious that Soviets are primarily concerned with bigger game—the U. S.

FADED WITH THIS Soviet potential (unconfirmed), de Gaulle's current position is not as obstructionist as it may appear. The nuclear terror must be balanced. There is only one solution—the rapid build-up of equivalent nuclear weapons capacity to equate Soviet blackmail. Indeed, all the reliable forces of the West (France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Turkey) should have these weapons in hand, in one form or another and without diplomatic quibbling. We have the know-how; they have the manpower.

It is in that exploratory direction that JCS-National Security Council policy must be developed. But there will always be the uneasy question of where, when and how this dire situation came about. Democracy is quite apt to breed Caesars—and they need not be in uniform.

The mortal peril of the West today is traceable to Franklin D. Roosevelt, a dynastic dreamer who had both the talent and the villainy of all the Caesars of history.

We "Get Cranky"

Most of us—an overwhelming majority of us—are individualists and apt to get cranky when government tries to substitute collective action for personal freedom.—Erwin D. Canham, Pres. Chamber of Commerce of United States
(From speech before Pacific NW Trade Assn., Fairbanks, Alaska, Sept. 4, 1959)

Cheap labor, looser anti-trust laws, governmental subsidies, low import tariffs are why...

BUSINESS IS DESERTING AMERICA

by Ralph Nader



AFTER WORLD WAR II, our government's favorite foreign hobby was the giving of America's earnings, paid in taxes, to European nations in order to rebuild their war-ravaged economies. Now that these countries are enjoying the greatest prosperity in their history, it is the United States that is in trouble.

The trade balance, for the first time in decades, has turned against the United States with all indications pointing to further imbalance. In 1958, America's deficit in foreign payments was \$3.5 billion and in 1959 it climbed over the \$4 billion mark. Our gold reserves are being depleted and the standing of the dollar seriously impaired.

Professing free trade at official levels while, in practice, hamstringing U.S. exports by prohibitions, quotas and other discriminatory treatment, Western Europe and

Japan have found our ingrained gullibility to internationalism to be amazingly persistent despite the bitter lessons of recent history.

Coddled and nurtured by America in the postwar years, these nations are repaying our generosity by making deepening inroads into our consumer market. But much more alarming is the eager cooperation of American business in hastening this process of undercutting domestic production. With increasing frequency, goods, produced by American wholly or partially-owned foreign enterprises, are having the twofold effect of cutting into American export trade and encroaching upon the domestic market.

U.S. foreign investment goes back many years but the new group of voluntary industrial expatriates leaving our shores to produce goods abroad that will compete with

home based firms represents a novel type of commercial sabotage.

The trend became discernible as early as 1949 when large firms like Remington Rand, Burroughs, Apex Electrical Products closed down or cut back many of their plants in U.S. cities in favor of foreign based operations.

At a recent meeting of leading American business leaders, a president of a large corporation expressed, in one of the informal huddles, the sentiments that are turning a trend into a spiral. He said,

It is anachronistic to keep believing that we can compete on the world market, with prevailing tariffs, quotas, exchange and other restrictions, against foreign products reflecting much lower production costs. If you can't beat them, I say join them. And also, gentlemen, as our country is committed to free trade, we can establish operations abroad and undersell American producers for the American market.

A General Electric executive, speaking at a conference in Boston last fall, declared that America can meet this foreign competition not by raising tariffs but by buying foreign plants.

SPAWNED—and having prospered —under a free enterprise system, American business firms are deserting our shores and, taking their American capital and know-how, are setting up in socialistic countries of Europe. From this

vantage point they strike back to undermine the economy that permitted them to turn liberty into license. There is a growing concentration of American foreign investment in products competing with domestic industry.

Into our ports flow, for example, Remington Rand's portable typewriters from Holland, I.B.M.'s office equipment from France and International Harvester's tractors from England. Ford Motor Company's German subsidiary reported 1959 exports to the U.S. ran nearly three times those of 1958. In 1959 the Simca auto firm, 25 per cent owned by Chrysler Corporation, doubled shipments over 1958. British Ford Motor Company by late 1959 revealed 66,000 1960 Ford Anglias already ordered by North American buyers. Cars shipped over here use foreign labor, foreign steel, glass, aluminum, paint, rubber and foreign suppliers of parts and accessories.

The ominous portent of this process underway is reflected in a statement by a high U.S. auto executive: "I hope that by the time I retire, half of our company's production will be abroad."

Officials of these companies are reluctant, when interviewed, to talk about their industrial expatriation. Their replies are confined to a variation of "that is a delicate question." The "question" is apparently going to become more delicate.

Qualified observers, in one of their rare agreements, concur that Europe's trade surplus will continue skyward. Exports to the U.S. from the 17-nation Organization for European Economic Cooperation shot over the \$2 billion level for the first half of this year as compared to 1958's \$1.4 billion. Meanwhile Europe's imports from the U.S. fell from \$2 billion to \$1.8 billion.

Until now only the high productivity of the American worker and our technological lead have kept an incipient crisis from being a disaster, given present trade policies. However, even these assets are diminishing. Our production line skills are helping to modernize and streamline European techniques and raise productivity per laborer. Considering that wages range from ten cents an hour in Japan to a near maximum of 75 cents an hour in Europe, the potential momentum of this surge into our market is massive. And we no longer are setting the pace in technology.

THE DUAL EFFECT of this movement across the Atlantic will be to depress our exports and, by increasing imports, further drain our foreign exchange credits. Unemployment and floundering industries are the byproducts.

In industries possessing a large number of producers, this exodus has an added pernicious effect of

hastening concentration. Smaller firms unable to establish foreign facilities are placed in a defenseless position by import competition. Many of these smaller firms will soon face the prospect of liquidation or absorption by larger outfits thus contributing to further deterioration of the free competitive system that built the world's greatest economy.

The factors luring these industries abroad are numerous. Among them are cheaper labor, looser foreign anti-trust laws, subsidies given industries by foreign governments, the high and rigid cost structure here and the low American tariff. All make the siren call from alien shores highly attractive. Profits are higher and tax advantages substantial.

The formation of the Common Market has convinced hundreds of American firms of the need to establish plants in Western Europe. As one executive declared, "When the tariff provisions get into full swing, you aren't going to see anything from this country over there." In addition to facilitating the selling of products within the Common Market area, our businessmen are savoring the lucrative prospect of shipping to the States.

The transatlantic sprint has had the stimulation, paradoxically enough, of the U.S. government, which—until recently—urged other countries not to buy from America.

One of the purposes of the Marshall Plan was to reduce dollar buying and stimulate intra-European trade.

The Economic Cooperation Administration pursued a dedicated effort in this direction. A decade ago, a New England industrialist summed up the consensus of his colleagues: "We were hopeful ECA would be of great benefit. But now we find that they are urging France, for instance, to buy tools in England."

Washington's munificence was rewarded by Western Europe's high tariffs, quota and exchange restrictions, prohibitions of entry and discriminatory treatment of our investments in their overseas possessions. Presently, our government is suffering the indignity of having to request of Japan, Britain, Austria, Italy and others to reduce their discriminations against American goods. Timidly, we beseech these nations to divert some of their opulence to sharing the crushing burden of foreign aid that rests on our taxpayers. Meanwhile we maintain a policy of free trade that is taking us to economic disruption. An example is the near obliteration of the domestic pottery industry. Over 90 per cent of lightweight china tableware sold in this country is imported.

Instead of creating competitive market conditions vis-a-vis imports so as to encourage expansion

of domestic investment by suitable tariff and quota provisions, our government does its best to make our market more vulnerable to foreign competition.

As could be expected, a United Nations report a few years ago advised Latin American businessmen to promote trade with Europe and buy less from the United States.

In the name of internationalism, the industries that cannot compete with imports are given the choice of walking the plank or heading for foreign areas to become part of the competing adversary.

AMERICANS have good cause to ask two questions:

(1) What kind of government is it that pursues a studied policy of making foreign investments more attractive than domestic?

(2) What type of responsibility is shown by businessmen who desert the nation that fostered them without feeling any obligation to shore up our economic defenses and capabilities?

Our business and political leaders had better do some hard thinking about their duties to their own country. Only they can prevent the further eroding from without of the economy.

Our prosperous friends abroad, whose very salvation issued from America, are not going to stampede in their rush to our rescue. There will be no Marshall Plan to save us.

❧ FACETIAE ❧

AT A LECTURE on psychiatric theory, a beauteous student felt herself pinched continuously by the man behind her. She made no effort to stop him. Over a coffee cup later she confided: "It wasn't really my concern. I decided it was his problem."

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER was touring Moscow's subway system. His official Intourist guide, surprisingly acquiescent, had shown him everything he'd asked about.

"This is a remarkably well-designed subway," said the engineer, as they were leaving, "but why weren't the trains running?"

Replied the Soviet: "And what about the lynchings in the South?"

THE MAN who has a sour disposition probably thinks the world he's living in is a lemon.

DURING MANEUVERS IN KANSAS, one extremely gusty noon a soldier floated down into camp. Though battered and bruised from his buffeting, he was taken immediately before the commanding officer.

"It took extraordinary nerve to come parachuting down in this wind," boomed the CO, "but you shouldn't have been allowed to do anything so dangerous."

"But I didn't come down in a parachute," shrugged the soldier. "I went up in a tent."

THE GOVERNMENT tells us to pay as we go but it doesn't tell us where we're going.

MAMA BEAR was already in the kitchen when Papa and Baby Bear came down for breakfast. Papa glared into his cereal bowl. "Someone's been eating my porridge and has eaten it all up," he grunted.

Baby Bear scowled into his bowl. "Someone's been eating my porridge and has eaten it all up," he snarled.

Mama Bear turned from the stove and growled: "Complaining, complaining, always complaining; is that all you two can do? I haven't even cooked your porridge yet!"

"Freedom is nothing in the world but the opportunity for self-discipline"--Clemenceau

PAYOLA

A chaotic industry lets an accepted practice take up
prurience, thus evoking the specter of federal control

by Shields ReMine

PAYOLA is private payment a disc jockey takes in return for playing certain records a great deal when, normally, one play would have been excessive. It is an antique practice. Every popular song hit this country's ever had was well payolaed before we found ourselves unconsciously humming it.

Broadcasting and popular music were early infatuated with one another, their marriage is long and lasting, and what made the two one is the world's most meretricious matchmaker: show business. One of their progeny is the popular record industry. To these components of the communications' industry payola seems always to have lain at some remove, for it is a vigorous fertilizer—manure, if you will, but all the same, vital. Only in recent months has payola's insinuating mellifluousness achieved household word status. Pronounced bureauocracy multipronged: payola is

criminal.

President Eisenhower examined it in Attorney General Rogers' late December report. In "the spectacle of corruption in the broadcast industry," Rogers spot-lighted payola.

During February, Congress' top box-office committee, Rep. Oren Harris' (Dem., Ark.) subcommittee on Legislative Oversight, having exorcised Bernard Goldfine and Charles Van Doren, moved garrulously on to the payola devil. As had Rogers, the committee sought reform legislation to tighten federal control of the industry.

Chastised for sitting "idly by" scandal were the regulatory agencies, the FCC and the FTC. Not soon enough did they conclude payola was sneak advertising. December 3 the Federal Communications Commission ordered the nation's 5,236 broadcasting

stations to return affidavits telling "any matter broadcast which was not identified by an announcement as being broadcast because of such payment." By law, the FCC could revoke the license of a guilty station. The FCC has never done that. Both Rogers and the Harris committee urge the FCC be empowered to suspend licenses for short periods. For years, the FCC has discussed payola privately. Regulatory policy for all matters is "unwavering laissez faire", states the *New York Times* television critic, Jack Gould. "The FCC's favorite gambit has been to put every problem down for a hearing and then ask for briefs so that a study can be undertaken," he explains. "It is government by vigorous postponement."

ON DECEMBER 6, the Federal Trade Commission charged three leading record manufacturing companies and six major record distributors (later, more than 100) with "deceiving the public". The payolaed product perverting us all, it seemed, was popular records. The FTC's duty is to see that the nation's business is not corrupted and its charge against payola, the FTC's first, was but a part of a drive against any form of advertising it considers objectional in any media. Disc jockeys (deejay, DJ, or plain jock) the FTC called co-conspirators. It never formally charged one, but

turned over to the FCC "hundreds" of names. Immediately, over the nation, about that many either quit or got fired.

In Norfolk, Virginia, three gents and one lady jock were martyred merely for proving that neither payola nor "exposure" could force public acceptance of a bad record. Of a November dawn, at Station WCMS, the Norfolk Four spun something called "Pahalacaka." By the next dawn noxious "Pahalacaka" was 320 spins old, but in numbed Norfolk sales were nil. Ordered to cease, the Norfolk Four removed their cause to the picket line. Their peevish placards read: "We want payola, too." "\$100,000 salaries have to go."

All that went were the four jocks.

The fifth investigation was that of District Attorney Frank S. Hogan. In New York on November 19, he subpoenaed the financial records of 11 small recording companies.

Mr. Sydney Nathan, owner of King Records, Inc., told the United Press he would give Hogan a stack of cancelled checks, cashed over the years by some 250 big city disc jockeys. Nathan said the checks represented his \$1,800 a month payola investment: in his books, a legitimate business expense. He called payola a dirty rotten mess and was glad to see it out in the open at last.

"Payola did not increase record sales," confided Nathan. "Our statistics showed that we didn't get our records played any more often whether we paid or not. We quit it."

ANOTHER DECISIVE FACTOR may have been that to indulge in it is to resemble a caterpillar tripping over itself. Robert W. Lishman, chief counsel of the Harris subcommittee, took allegations from 27 cities and drew a Jackson Pollock portrait of payola:

1. Radio or TV station people (disc jockeys, program directors, music librarians, management itself) who play only records promising some direct or indirect financial return. The deejay may loathe the record but he'll expose it six to ten times a day every day, suggesting that the reason he plays it so much is because he enjoys it or because it is in the "top 10" or "top 40." Ratings rigged, naturally, through bribing record sellers to falsify sales reports and disc jockeys to exaggerate how many times they actually played the record. For a good rating, however achieved, is status which stimulates legitimate sales.

(A characteristic of popularity, however, is that it may generate virulent anti-bodies. The "Hit Parade" show's happy habit through a decade of craze was using only songs at the top of the various

popular music ratings. Then a statistical preponderance of rock'n'roll shriveled its vast audience, one of the age's lesser mysteries, and for lack of other rated status, the "Hit Parade" was silenced.)

2. Station personnel who must be guaranteed a piece of the talent which performs. Thus, even juvenile talent will cash its full paycheck, and then return perhaps all of it to management's pocket. The fact of exposure was payment enough.

3. Key licensee people (management) who, in some instances, have had long, serious criminal records.

4. Man-in-the-street interviews rigged, especially at election time, for a systematic vilification of persons and companies.

5. Manufacturers who, in return for some subtle, not-very-honorable mention, were delighted to cough up cash or other produce to network personnel who, in turn, were tools of public relations firms specializing in getting products mentioned inadvertently or noticed casually. (NBC, determined to destroy deception, says from now on it'll buy all its giveaway prizes or, for its promise of discreet identification, accept gifts free.)

Bureaucracy needed but one focused glance at payola's machinations to see that it was a form of commercial bribery, or "push

money," a misdemeanor punishable by a year in prison and a \$500 fine. They intend to eradicate it, no simple matter. Far more important will be their inquiry into what influence it has had on the basic thinking of the entire communications industry.

For one thing, its acceptance has helped lead broadcasting (including television) into thinking the airwaves were its private resource to exploit at will—with subliminal advertising, for example, which is nothing but psychological payola. The airwaves belong to the people, as do all natural resources. The federal government only leases the airwaves to broadcasting. Their use must be entirely consistent with the public's interest, a responsibility of both the FCC and the industry. That the airwaves be commercially exploited is essential; but how utilized, and how closely the FCC dares let itself regulate free speech is the problem. A notion intensely repellent is that Uncle Sam, in any way, should ever become the Big Brother of Culture.

Despite current recrimination, Congress, as has broadcasting, knew all about payola long ago. In 1956 network television practices were being scrutinized by the House Judiciary Anti-trust Subcommittee of which Rep. Emanuel Celler (Dem., N. Y.) was chairman. Payola was alluded to for one reason: any effort on the part of any unit

of the broadcasting industry to abolish payola would require industry-wide promises of abolition, lest the responsible, but somewhat naive unit, suffer fatal loss of revenue. The networks, even today, suggest that "industry-wide anything" and "anti-trust" are synonymous. FCC Chairman John C. Doerfer, on December 18, 1959, told them that a self-directed industry-wide clean-up of its ever darkening anti-trust tinges would be welcomed. But in 1956, the shuffle of sin was such that, apparently, Rep. Celler never got a clear look at payola—not an Italian word, incidentally, but one coined by Monroe H. Rosenfeld, a *New York Morning Telegraph* staffer who is, in his spare time, a song writer.

IN MARCH, 1958, ASCAP and BMI booked their ancient feud into the Senate. Tuned in this time was the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Communications headed by Sen. John O. Pastore (Dem., R. I.). ASCAP (The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) is an agency which collects royalties for its members on whatever of their music is commercially performed. BMI (Broadcast Music, Inc.), a similar organization, and thus in direct competition with ASCAP, is wholly owned by 557 radio and TV stations. In recent months, NBC and CBS have

divested themselves of BMI stock, leaving ABC as the only network (and largest individual) owner.

ASCAP and BMI share their similarities publicly by telling anyone who will listen how the other society is corrupting the nation's music.

Another agency which shares an identical financial interest in music, is the American Guild of Authors and Composers. AGAC president, Burton Lane, in a letter to FCC Chairman Doerfer sharply charged BMI with having "achieved control of American popular music (through) forced feeding (of) rock'n'roll music to the public. RCA has admitted the use of its licensed stations and facilities to promote the products and talents of its recording company (RCA Victor). CBS (Columbia Records) has used its licensed stations and facilities. . . ."

Lane broadcast these charges, not for the first time, November 24, 1959. January 7, 1960, again at the FCC's ear, Lane charged broadcasters with using a "\$10 million-a-year slush fund to promote the music they control."

"Distortion of facts" counter-charged BMI. "Most AGAC members are affiliated with ASCAP and," pointed out BMI, "ASCAP collects over \$20 million a year from precisely the same broadcasters as BMI."

In March, 1958, what did Sen.

Pastore hear? From the ASCAP camp came the voice of Seymour M. Lazar, a Beverly Hills attorney who specializes in music business clients:

"The best example of how BMI corrupts", he said, ". . . is the disc jockey situation. Practically the only way that a song can be exposed . . . is by being played by disc jockeys . . . in Los Angeles you must pay cash." Mr. Lazar said he knew some deejays who made \$300 to \$500 a week above their normal salaries of \$25,000-\$50,000 a year.

"That is an awful lot of money in salary," observed Mr. Lazar.

EXPOSURE," used in this sense, connotes a curious prudence. What makes a hit, theorizes the record industry, is a "name" performer plus an intrinsic "novelty" plus exposure. The public is not going to buy music that isn't a habit with it, that is, not the public who deifies the deejay and accepts his meretricious wares as manna. That public is the white market, mostly, between 12 and 15 and, also, young housewives; easily brainwashed teenagers, without taste but with a little money, the lot of them; of no interest to the record industry except as a market monstrously exploitable.

Any attendant hoodwinkery the music merchants have considered a sharp competitive habit in the mar-

ket-place of show business, where failure is the norm, success a rarity and mediocrity the wisest goal. Such frank cynicism can prove as profitable as it may be criminal. The commercial bribery that the FTC sees in payola is the not-very-subtle prod it gives the listener toward fattening up a juke box or even buying the record, an unlikely purchase, perhaps, had he been aware of the cynical use to which his human beingness had been put.

So it can be observed that for years the corrupting practice of payola may have been a secret to the uninformed public, but to all investigative parties, it was about as secret as the bootlegger's telephone number in a bone-dry town.

BUT ENOUGH OF payola philosophy. Let's go for a dip in its scrofulous sea.

During vaudeville's heyday, the big music money was in sheet music sales. Song pluggers bribed headliners and acts to 'expose' a song, and if it clicked, the singer's cut of the payola probably topped the salary his contract gave him.

Then vaudeville withered and radio spread over the heavens. The big sound in broadcasting was the big-name band. Song-pluggers romanced the band-leaders; so did the recording companies. Initially emissaries of culture, records developed into an industry via an avenue paved with big-band profits

steam-rolled with implicit payola. It paid for band arrangements, picked up many a 'tab', and in return, got its song played a lot on tour or, during an important broadcast, got it programmed at the best possible moment.

Professional writers and performers administered payola during those decades, professionals intent on "hyping" hits, songs whose lyrics may have been syrup or puerile, but whose melodies "squaresville" found danceable and singable; songs occasionally of such inherent worth that, payola forgotten, they became "standards," part of the fabric of American music.

Came World War II and a number of infiltrations.

The name singer replaced the name band as the best record seller, the name increasingly an amateur whose actual talents were as undiscernible as they were undesirable. Organized crime (the mob) ever seeking fresh, 'legitimate' outlets for its monies crept in.

And the idle idiocy of the disc jockey began sifting into every corner of the land. The prime listening hours were never his. He was cheap talent. Even his records came free (called "freebies"). His audience was the bored and the innocent.

Toward the end of the decade the networks, swooning under the impact of television, neglected ra-

dio whereupon radio sought solace locally. Emptied hours needed filling. Who should bubble into the void—clearly for lack of anyone better equipped — than that noisome nougat, the deejay. But with ever so much more time to kill, and a radioland that must never be bored—lulled, rather, the deejay found his wares in short supply. He sought novelty. The record industry peered up its voluminous sleeves. What did it find?

Down in a tiny Tennessee town, an ambitious child, with but \$25 had cut a demonstration record of himself singin' and a'pickin' a composition all his dreary own. The local jock, perhaps a short-order cook during the day, one night had given the record a spin. Whereupon hometown fans created such a pimple of hysteria that one of their richer members, who later would anoint himself an "independent record producer," declared the ditty might have possibilities. With but \$1,000 capital, a tape recorder, the ambitious talent and, for a sound chamber, someone's bathroom, he set to conjuring. He spliced the simplicity of hillbilly music to the pronounced beat of rhythm-and-blues, a crude form of jazz whose aboriginal following were those Negroes least tutored. A smattering of amateur payola spread it around.

The major record company may gag, but desperate for novelty and

hoping the record has national possibilities, issues it under its own label. The DJ also may shudder, but novelty lulls and so does payola. After all, the record lasts a mere two minutes and 48 seconds.

Thus, rock'n'roll. The industry had discovered the infinite novelty: freakery. "New sound", it preferred calling this jungle beat throbbing amongst the white trash. Into a record market heretofore governed by professionals came amateur rule and amateur habits, amateurs who, along with their audience, had just discovered their glands. In 1958, the flood tide was tapped for \$106,400,000 (popular music's gross profit). Thus the skilled writer lost his accustomed record-buying audience. It was still alive, but courting its pleasure had never been simple. Exploiting the easily brainwashed teenager is, and that is precisely what the pop record industry has done with a thoroughly criminal device: payola pumped prurience.

THE BORDERLINE between what is illicit and what is criminal is never wider than the gutter. Here sits the juke box industry, reliably reported to be 80 to 90 per cent mob-owned. Within the record industry, the particular paw that snapped so greedily at the amateur's issue may well have been that of organized crime.

"The jukebox belongs to God as much as anything else," says the Rev. Christopher Gardner. He installed one next to the pipe organ in the Pembroke Mission Church in London, reports a curious soul who recently worshipped there.

"We've got to sell modern religion with modern music", and so that his service might be contemporary, Vicar Gardner asked as an assistant British rock'n'roll star Gary Mills.

The communicant says the service started when Vicar Gardner punched a button, and the box blushed and out rocked "Wonderful News." Mr. Mills, his long, blonde hair agleam, his feet pounding, tore into his guitar and sang "Mary's own blue-eyed boy, come to be my pride and joy." Subsequent hymns gave out with "Living Lord" and "At the Name of Jesus Every Knee Should Bow."

The communicant could not recall much of Vicar Gardner's message, but he does report that at the benediction, the Vicar pronounced: "The jukebox was a success. We're bringing God into the last outpost of the world."

Racketeers like the juke boxes for their nickeladen profits and use both to exploit their own stable of singers. One of today's most famous singers got his first gold record (in memory of the record's millionth sale) after racketeers, for reasons of their own, bought up

900,000 copies of this particular effort and dumped them in a number of rivers, causing the populace untold further pollution.

Frank Sinatra's association with Chicago's notorious Fischetti Brothers was discussed in the *Sunday News*, November 22, 1959. Rock-'n'roll tyro Tommy Leonetti got his big boost from Johnny Ambrosia, Chicago's chicken king. Leonetti trotted into Ambrosia's chicken market with nothing but a demonstration record and an introduction from star Tony Bennett. Ambrosia tucked Leonetti under his wing, got him a local night club booking and a year later, Leonetti was on a bill with Jimmy Durante in Las Vegas.

Such plotting recently prompted *Esquire* magazine to suggest, not altogether facetiously, that singers Tuesday Weld and Fabian, the latter a Dick Clark protege, be starred in a re-make of the film, *Hitler's Children*.

ALL SUCH SMUTTY scandal is, frankly, a bore to any songwriter who has attempted to maintain his personal standards but, at the same time, sell. Otto Harbach, who, with Jerome Kern, composed "Smoke Gets In Your Eyes," comments: "In recent years, the broadcasting networks and stations have buried some wonderful songs while pushing their own abominable and very often lewd material."

A conspiracy? Chop down some of the bull-rushes around Dick Clark and observe the eddies of corruption to which Attorney General Rogers alluded. Mr. Clark is the daddy'o' of rock'n'roll. The most powerful paddle in the Clark canoe is his a&r man's. A&r translates to "artists and repertoire," a travesty if ever there was one. He chooses the arrangement for the song, its performer, the musicians, and who will supervise the production of the record. As does the Tennessee bathroom conjurer, the a&r man knows his audience and directs his product accordingly. Such manifold responsibility sucks in multitudinous payola before a single groove can be cut in the record that will eventually be payoled all over again to the deejay.

An apartment-full of payoled old masters became the pride of one a&r master of intrigue (not in Clark's employ). Over the years, whenever he found a song that practically sang itself, he'd reject it, then confide in an associate this fabulous idea he'd had for a song. Which thereupon got itself written to order and recorded. Who profited most always, of course, was the a&r patron of other arts.

Dick Clark, a deejay, is boss to several a&r men but, fortunately, is himself only a waterspout to the record industry.

This industry's pride are its Long Play records (LPs), for the most

part, extraordinary reproductions of all that is best in music. Six major companies do 50 per cent of all LP business. It is a costly operation in which the profit per record is not so high as in the far cheaper "singles", those 45 r.p.m. under-one-dollar discs which are the basis of the popular field. In the chaotic pursuit of quick profit, it is the small, independent companies who are doing most of the singles business. According to *Billboard*, the show business trade weekly, during 1958, 600 different "indy" company labels abounded. They released 100 new issues a week, issues responsible for 80 per cent of the total number of records sold during the year. In dollar volume, however, singles accounted for only 28 per cent of the industry's \$380,000,000 gross earnings.

DICK CLARK sits atop the independent business, a crafty crown princeling of industry. He has two national ABC television disc jockey shows. He flatly denies ever accepting payment to push records. ABC concurs. According to the *New York Post*, December 16, 1959, Clark has actual or potential links with six small music publishing houses, seven small recording companies, two distributing companies, one record pressing company, two production companies and one talent agency. All have either New York City or

Philadelphia addresses, the two cities from which Clark's clean-cut countenance is televised.

Plotting the trek a record takes from conception to a pitch on a Clark TV show to a spin on an idolater's hi-fi is as simple as scrambling eggs. Nevertheless, one rut resolved itself this way.

In 1953, a song called "Sixteen Candles" was copyrighted. Its authors were Luther Dixon and Allyson R. Khent; its publisher, Coronation Music, Inc. December 15, 1958, January Music Corp., which had filed a notice of use three weeks earlier, registered "Sixteen Candles". The president of this corporation is Dick Clark. His mother-in-law, Mrs. M. M. Mallory is vice-president; his wife, Barbara, secretary-treasurer.

Something called The Crests had recorded "Sixteen Candles" for Coed Records and about "four or five weeks (later)," says Lew Dreyer, attorney for both Coronation and Coed, "we gave the title, copyright, all of the mechanical rights, and half of the performing rights to January Music (Clark)."

Coed is owned principally by George Paxton who also owns Coronation. He started Coed specifically to record "Sixteen Candles," because he thought it would be a hit.

It was—but not until he surrendered most of its rights to Clark, who plugged it into a 600,000 rec-

ord sale and a share in its royalties of nearly \$10,000.

Who initiated the negotiations nobody involved could recall. "We thought that, if the song was a good song, Clark might want to promote it", says Dreyer. "But . . . there was no conversation . . . no agreement on any *quid pro quo*."

The *Post* tracked this specific furrow January 8, 1960. Two months previous, ABC, to avoid any "conflict of interest" charges, had told Clark and his producer, Anthony Mamerella (of Clark's *American Bandstand* show) they would have to give up any outside music interests. Mamerella decided to stick exclusively to publishing. Clark chose divestiture and, within a week, ABC announced "renewed faith" in Clark's integrity.

IN MID-DECEMBER, Vera Hodges, who manages January Music's New York office, told the *Post* Clark would be out of the company in about a week. In mid-January Miss Hodges refused to say whether Clark had severed his connection.

In mid-December, when the *Post* asked ABC precisely which holdings Clark had sloughed off—

"I'm damned if I know" (what Clark's business dealings are), said network public relations vice president Michael Foster. "I doubt if anyone (at the network) knows.

I suppose someone knows."

Said Chuck Barris, network supervisor for all Clark's shows: "I'm not quite sure myself how many companies there are."

"A travesty on logic" (ABC's order of divestiture), observed Burton Lane, the AGAC president, in his November, 1959 message to the FCC. "ABC is permitted to own and operate far greater music interests of its own, which include the important recording company known as Am-Par Record Corp." Further, pointed Lane, ABC "is currently the largest individual stockholder of BMI." One recalls Lane's charge that due to the nature of BMI's ownership, it dominates control of American popular music.

The only possible description for the Clark-ABC intertwining of interests is that it is part opportunistic but legitimate business dealing, part sharp practice, part borderline illegality. In the spheres of Securities, Labor-Management, and Defense Production similar "conflict of interest" schemes are outlawed by federal statute.

A dozen other similar Clark enterprises converge eventually on Bernard Lowe Enterprises, a Philadelphia record manufacturing company against whom the FTC filed suit December 6. The FTC was, of course, not interested in broadcasting as such. That is the FCC's worry. The FTC cares only how

broadcasting is used as a device to further unfair or deceptive trade practices and unfair methods of competition. Since payola was, as usual, basic to the alleged plot, on it the FTC pounced specifically.

"RADIO COMMUNICATION is not to be considered as merely a business carried on for private gain, for private advertising, or for the entertainment of the curious. It is a public concern impressed with the public trust to be considered primarily from the standpoint of public interest to the same extent and upon the basis of the same general principles as our other public utilities."

That is the concept behind federal regulation of the airwaves expounded by Herbert Hoover when he was Secretary of Commerce in 1924. At the time, Congress was laying legislative groundwork for a burgeoning broadcasting industry.

In 1960, broadcasting's candid point-of-view is simply:

"We are a business dedicated to attracting and selling the largest possible audience."

Between the concept and the reality lies the usual chasm. "A failure to distinguish between the freedom to express political, civic or other noncommercial ideas", says FCC Chairman Doerfer, "and the indiscriminate hawking of wares . . . has brought the advertising and broadcasting industries

to the brink of strict Government controls." Off in one corner of the bottom of this chasm lies payola—moral quick-sand which needs fencing and, since it functions best in a nightmare of confusion, considerable illumination.

The FTC's charges of December 6 allowed the defendants two choices: one involved a hearing before a commission examiner at which the FTC would present detailed iniquity for the defendant to rebut, if he could. The Radio Corporation of America, an industry leader whose quick reply is significant, chose otherwise.

December 15, RCA Victor Records signed a "consent order" in which it agreed to "cease and desist" giving payola. It did not have to admit violating the law, as the FTC alleged. RCA could still pay to have its records played, if "at the time . . . (there is a public disclosure on the air) that the selection and broadcasting of such record are in consideration for compensation of some nature. . . ."

In effect, payola was made a permissible commercial. The product it pushes is put squarely on the shelf where it has always belonged, amongst the deodorants, where the rewards of popularity are dependent upon the public's only partly directed whiff.

THE ACTION, though but a step toward removing payola's entrenchment, is neither superficial nor white-wash. So far as popular music is concerned, it forces upon RCA a degree of creative responsibility, a virtue the broadcast industry has exhibited toward no one of late, not even, ironically, its advertisers.

The FCC affidavits swearing to payola involvement went also to TV's independent producers who had conjured the fixed quizzes. Network thinking that could not worry itself with payola made a network practice of providing many shows only technical facilities and an audience. An independent producer whose responsibilities lay everywhere but with the network managed every detail of his "package". He sold it to a sponsor through an advertising agency, all three elements maintaining financial control. The network's responsibility became a matter of morality, its own and its public's. What happened is as if a newspaper presented its readers only articles reported and written by its advertisers, letting its own editorial responsibilities extend no further than proof reading.

To such irresponsibility, the networks do not have to answer legally. The FCC could not order them to make a sworn accounting of their own payola activities because the FCC has never licensed

the networks. It has held that effective control could be maintained through the five TV and five radio stations a network may own which are licensed and, in the present instance, must admit to any illegal activity—just as they must present whatever shows the networks choose to programme. One radio network, the Mutual Broadcasting System, owns no stations.

FROM THE OUTSET of the investigations, the networks and their profiting satellites have held that they themselves should be allowed to root out the epidemic of corruption. Self-administering the serum sounds heroic, but what about the industry's long existent supervisory organization, the National Association of Broadcasters? It is no Better Business Bureau. Its TV Board, coincident with the FCC and FTC legal action, looked at payola and then approved "strong new provisions" saying broadcasters should forbid "the acceptance by producer, talent or any other personnel of cash payments or considerations in return for including" hidden commercials. Of the nation's 5,236 stations, only 2,315 belong to the NAB. On none of them is the NAB code binding; should a member station violate the code, all it loses is the right to display the NAB's seal of good practice. Such loss means nothing.

When all the scandal has been

savoured and forgotten, whose duty will it have become to police the industry? The FCC's, of course, for it has been there's always—but from 1960 on, with a difference. Attorney General Rogers and the Harris Committee indicated both the FCC and the FTC possess sufficient laws, if strictly enforced, to end deceptive practices. But to bolster crumbling corners, Rogers requests new laws to:

1. Make the acceptance of payola a criminal offense;
2. Make the networks directly subject to FCC regulations through licensing;
3. Authorize the FTC to seek court injunctions which would immediately halt any false or deceptive advertising on radio or TV. At present, the FTC is limited to temporary restraining orders.

Mr. Rogers has directed the FCC:

1. Hold broadcasters responsible for the truth in the advertising they accept.
2. Require broadcasters and their employees to file periodic reports showing all private financial involvements.

3. Take intensive and continuing scrutiny of all program practices as a test for license renewals—a matter that comes up every three years. Heretofore, the FCC has based renewal on statistical analyses. Mr. Rogers suggests it had better begin listening, too.

AN INDEFENSIBLE VERDICT

Why are gang land leaders—guilty of no direct crime—jailed, while convicted Communists go free?

by Herbert W. Stanley

THE CONVICTION of 20 Apalachin defendants in the Federal Court of Judge Irving R. Kaufman seems a serious miscarriage of justice. The defendants were charged technically with the offense of conspiracy to conceal the purpose of their meeting in a private house in Apalachin, New York, on November 14, 1957. Actually they were indicted and convicted by an extremely questionable twisting of the law when the law enforcement officers found themselves unable to secure direct evidence of their criminality. The trumpery charge of conspiracy was leveled against them in order to make certain that they did not escape punishment.

The only justification of such legal tactics is that defendants, with a single exception, were men of criminal records. It was presumed by the law enforcement officers, and probably correctly, that they met in Apalachin to discuss and plan future criminal activities. But all this, even if true,

does not justify the government in meting out punishment to men upon the sole ground of "presumption," and in the absence of actual evidence. It does not justify law enforcement officers in depriving defendants of their inalienable constitutional rights. To clothe public officials with authority to punish private citizens upon mere presumption would be a dangerous abdication of personal liberty.

Such an issue transcends in its importance any criminal danger which may have been threatened by the Apalachin meeting.

There is strong indication that the Fourth Amendment, guaranteeing the people against "unreasonable searches and seizures," has been cynically violated in this case. However, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, virtually instructing the jury to bring in a directed verdict, declared "that the law-enforcement procedures disclosed by the record in this case were altogether proper."

What actually happened was this. On November 14, 1957, a gathering of some 63 men took place at the isolated estate of the late Joseph Barbara, Sr., a man known to the police for his association with rackets. Many of those in attendance were men under police surveillance for suspected racketeering activities. When the guests learned that the police had the grounds surrounded, they attempted to leave before holding a meeting. They were halted by State Police under the direction of Sgt. Edgar D. Creswell, were taken to the barracks at Vestal, New York, and there questioned. Some of them were released; others were held without trial for extended periods of time when they refused to answer questions put to them by the examining officers.

LATER, Milton R. Wessel, special assistant attorney general of the United States, entered the case and, at his insistence, the Federal Grand Jury indicted 27 men on the grounds of conspiracy. It named 36 others as co-conspirators. Twenty-one of the 27 were brought to trial on October 26, 1959, one being acquitted.

Guilty or not guilty, it cannot be disputed that the law enforcement officers in this case stretched the law high-handedly in an effort to get the 20 behind bars. When the raid was made, it was con-

fidently expected that some one of those questioned would crack under questioning and would supply evidence that the gathering in Apalachin was related to crime. All those arrested and examined told the same story—that the gathering was a social one. No meeting or business discussion had taken place. This left the officers with no other choice but to release them and admit lack of evidence.

Mr. Wessel, however, believed that the Apalachin group could be brought to court on another charge. The flimsy charge of conspiracy was cooked up. Mr. Wessel has made the charge stick in court. The plea of the counsel for the defendants that their rights under the Fourth Amendment had been violated was waived aside.

One does not need to have sympathy with the dubious Apalachin guests to realize that their conviction establishes an extremely dangerous legal precedent. If bad men can be deprived of their constitutional rights in order to get a verdict, good men can also be placed in jeopardy. If prosecutors like Mr. Wessel are allowed to convict men, not for what they have done, but because they refused to answer questions, then the field is open for future vindictive prosecutions in the political and controversial opinion fields.

In contrast, many of our courts seem afflicted with judicial

catelepsy when they confront cases involving Communists.

How different has been the procedure when defendants are Communists charged with the far more serious crime of treasonous activities against the United States! In such cases, instead of straining the law to prove guilt, as in the case of the Apalachin group, government prosecutors and courts have only too frequently strained the law to establish the fact of Communist innocence. Apparently there are two standards—one for Communists and one for alleged racketeers.

To cite only two of the most scandalous miscarriages of justice in favor of Communists, recall the Coplon and the Bridges cases.

Judith Coplon, an employee of the Department of Justice, was arrested in New York on March 4, 1946, in the act of turning over stolen FBI documents to Valentin Gubichev, Soviet espionage agent. She was tried twice—in Washington, where she received a 40-month-to-ten-year sentence on one count, and in New York, where, with Gubichev, she received a 10-year sentence on the other. During the whole trial period she was out on bail.

On December 5, 1950, the New York Court of Appeals reversed the decision on the technical grounds that she had been arrested without a warrant and that wire-

tapping had been used, and the lower court was instructed to retry her. The indictments remained in effect but the Department of Justice, in two administrations, always found reasons for not placing Miss Coplon on trial. She is still at liberty, her case a dusty file in the archives of the Department. Gubichev, her accomplice, at the intervention of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, was given a suspended sentence and was allowed to return to the Soviet Union.

The leniency of the government in the case of Harry Bridges, president of the International Union of Longshoremen and the man who holds the political balance of power in Hawaii, is even more amazing. Bridges has been in and out of the courts for 20 years, in repeated government actions to deport him to his native Australia as a Communist. The fact of his former Communist Party membership has been attested by numerous witnesses who knew him inside the Party. Even the number and a facsimile of his membership card were revealed. Way back in 1939, James M. Landis, who had been appointed by Secretary of Labor Perkins as a special examiner to review the Bridges case, ruled that Bridges had been a Communist. Another administrative hearing in 1941, presided over by Judge Charles B. Sears, ruled that he had been a member of the Communist

Party and hence was subject to deportation. Justice Frank Murphy of the U. S. Supreme Court intervened in this instance and halted Bridges' deportation.

New evidence having been found, Bridges was placed on trial in 1950 in the U. S. District Court on the charge that he had committed fraud in applying for naturalization. He was convicted and an order for the revocation of his naturalization issued. But again he was saved by the Supreme Court. In a ruling which would have delighted Prosecutor Wessel, the Supreme Court ruled that the conviction was outlawed by the statute of limitations, even though, at the time Bridges committed his offense, the five and not the three law provision was in operation, and Bridges' fraud had been committed four years before the trial.

ONCE AGAIN an effort was made to require Bridges' deportation by a civil action to cancel his naturalization in the San Francisco Federal District Court of Judge Louis E. Goodman. Defended by the Nuremberg Trial wonder, Telford Taylor, Bridges again triumphed. Judge Goodman justified his curious verdict by declaring that "Only a weak yielding to extra-judicial clamor could excuse acceptance of the testimony of the witnesses in this case." The "witnesses" were five former members of the Communist Party who swore

that they knew Bridges in the Party.

The end result of all this judicial tenderness for Harry Bridges is that he was able, on January 3, 1959, to fly to Europe on an American passport to confer with officials of the Communist-controlled WFTU, which has been described by the informed Victor Riesel as a "conduit" of Communist money and manpower "for the sabotage of our military and naval strength." He was able to confer later in Moscow with the heads of the All-Soviet Trade Union Council.

It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that if half the sternness with which Montana and the other Apalachin defendants have been treated had been employed against Bridges, he would not now be in the United States working insidiously for Soviet objectives.

It is probable that the decision of the Kaufman court will be set aside on appeal. The decision of the United States Supreme Court on November 23, 1959, in another case involving the Fourth Amendment indicates that it will set aside the verdict, if and when the case reaches it.

However, until it is overruled, the Kaufman decision will stand as a legal threat against any American who now believes that the Fourth Amendment is a sufficient safeguard of his civil liberties.

WE GAVE IT TO THEM

U. S. trustfulness gave Russia the know-how to become our deadliest rival

by Harold Lord Varney

WHEN AMERICANS grimly contemplate the vast power-house of military and industrial might which Soviet Russia has become, it is cold comfort to realize that it was the United States which gave it to them.

Today Soviet Russia is the world's prime "Made in America" exhibit. The techniques, the know-how, the priceless industrial secrets that have enabled the Russian Communists to telescope 50 years of economic progress into a single 18 years have all been given to the Kremlin by an easy-mark America. We have the unique distinction in history of having created our own enemy.

Forty years ago, when Soviet Russia was the pariah nation of Europe, mentioned by Westerners only in terms of pitying contempt, the idea that its feeble Communist regime could ever develop into a military danger to the United States would have seemed fantastic. It was the time when the

Fabian H. G. Wells journeyed hopefully to Russia only to return to tell his readers that the Bolsheviks had gotten aboard a "derelict." It was the time when Soviet economic life had plunged to such a sub-human level that President Harding persuaded an economy-minded Congress to appropriate \$20 million of American money, to be expended under the Hoover relief organization, to save famine-wracked Russia from sinking into cannibalism.

The author remembers with crystal clearness the scathing contempt with which responsible Americans greeted any warning against the future Russian danger during those years. One bright young business man (later a top-flight industrialist) summed up the prevailing opinion, after the author had addressed his business group on the coming menace of Red Russia. "It will take at least 100 years for the Bolsheviks or their successors to get Russia back

to where she was under the Czars," he told me. "Your talk about Russian danger is all hooey."

"Hooey" or not, America in a single generation has seen Soviet Russia climb to such a position of shattering strength that retiring Secretary of Defense Neil McElroy has just told us that, within another 12 months, we will move into a "missile gap" three year period in which Russia will actually be stronger atomically than we.

HISTORIANS will probably long debate whether Russia, if unaided, could have made this long leap forward under its own power. Perhaps it could, but the fact is uncontrovertible that we have speeded up its economic coming of age by at least a half a century.

There is a delusion among many that American soft-heartedness toward Russia began with the Franklin D. Roosevelt administration. True, it was Roosevelt who opened up the floodgates, but he had many forerunners. The atmosphere of pre-New Deal America was thick with far-fetched schemes to help Soviet Russia to lift its economy by the bootstraps. Some of the projectors of these schemes were important figures in the American business world.

One of these was Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant and daddy of the present Twentieth

Century Fund. Filene visited Russia twice and on the second visit was struck down by the disease from which he died. He had nebulous plans for cooperatives in Russia which would introduce American techniques to the Russians.

Another was W. Averill Harriman, later Roosevelt's Ambassador to the Kremlin. On July 12, 1925, Harriman signed a contract with the Soviet Government granting him the "sole right to exploit" the manganese deposits in Russia for 20 years, tax-free. Harriman expected to make money from the concession, but after much mismanagement, the deal turned sour. He abandoned the contract in return for a sizable payment from the Soviet Government to compensate him for his investment.

A more helpful friend to the Soviets was the engineer, Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, who had designed and built several of the most important hydroelectric dams in the United States. The Russians employed him in 1926 to direct the construction of the great Dnepropetrovsk dam. Under his planning this immense project was brought successfully to completion.

Cooper, who became an ardent advocate of Soviet-American friendship during the late Twenties was only the forerunner of a procession of American engineers who were engaged to build an indus-

trial plant for Russia. The American engineer John Calder helped the Soviets construct their two major industrial developments of the period—the steel and iron plants of Magnitogorsk and Stalingrad. The Stalingrad Tractor plant was planned for the Soviets by Albert Kahn, Inc., of Detroit and the International Harvester Co. The new steel plants which mushroomed up in the late Twenties came off the designing boards of the Freyn Engineering Co. of Chicago, the Arthur G. McKee Co. of Cleveland, the United Engineering and Foundry Co. and the Koppers Construction Co. of Pittsburgh.

ANOTHER ENGINEERING firm, whose contribution to the Soviets was probably as great as Cooper's, was Stuart, James and Cook. Charles E. Stuart was engaged by the Russians in 1925 to prepare a plan for the Soviet Donetz State Coal Trust. In the following years, he received many additional lucrative engineering commissions from the Russians.

Russian agronomy was immensely aided by Thomas D. Campbell, the owner of the 80,000-acre Campbell Farming Corporation in Montana. Campbell trained 200 Soviet representatives in American mechanized farming methods and he made numerous trips to Russia to advise his clients on their agricultural problems.

Other American agriculturists who gave technical aid to the Russians were George MacDowell (who received the Order of Lenin), Howard J. MacDowell and Arthur Powell Davis.

Sidney Hillman, later FDR's famous "Clear it with Sidney" intimate, became so enthusiastic over technical aid to Russia that, in 1922, he launched the \$1,000,000 "Russian American Industrial Corporation," selling stock to unions and American radicals. With the help of Reeve Schley, vice president of the Chase National Bank, and the top-flight lawyer, Thomas D. Thatcher, a \$2,000,000 cotton loan was made to All-Russian Textile Syndicate by the Chase National Bank. Sponsoring Hillman's venture were Charles P. Steinmetz, vice president of the General Electric Co., and Fiorello H. La Guardia.

In 1928, the General Electric Company signed a \$28,000,000 contract with the Soviet Government to supply technical assistance to Russia. Through this contract, Russia put itself in the position to tap the most important electrical and power secrets of the United States. That it availed itself of the opportunity needs no stressing.

But the biggest American lion, whom the Russians succeeded in enticing into their cage, was Henry Ford. Eager to acquire the secret of Ford's mass production tech-

niques, the Russians made an agreement with Ford by which he obligated himself to supply designs and technical assistance to the Soviet auto and tractor industries. A part of this agreement was the visit of a considerable number of Russian engineers to the River Rouge plant for training in Ford methods. For a time, Ford was something of a hero among the Russians and the word "Fordization" passed into the Russian language. Ford was later to regret the generous impulse which prompted him to this one-sided offer.

ON THE MOMENTUM of this and other Soviet cooperative ventures, a determined national movement developed to pressure Washington into recognition of Soviet Russia, followed by the granting of immense American credits. The spearheads of this movement were Raymond Robins, Senator William E. Borah, Governor James P. Goodrich of Indiana and Alexander Gumberg. Their arguments were plausible. Help Russia now when she is down, and she will be a profitable customer for American goods in the future. Russia's very weakness worked in its favor: even the most vivid imagination could not conceive in the Twenties that this aid could make the Soviet Union a serious threat to the United States in the lifetime of contem-

poraries of men giving their support.

For a time, it was touch and go whether President Coolidge would yield to the mounting pressure and support recognition. In the end, three men saved the United States from the recognition step and thus set back the Russian timetable by eight or ten years. These were Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor and Herbert Hoover, later President of the United States. Before their unyielding stand, the fireworks of the Borahs and the Robinses fizzled out into futility. After he became President, Hoover tightly closed the door against any further pro-Soviet intrigues, either political or economic, by stating on August 13, 1931, that he was out to destroy the Soviet regime. When the need of foreign trade became urgent as a result of the depression, a renewed drive for Russian recognition was mounted. Although many large corporations, avid for Russian trade, gave tacit or public support to this move, it shattered against the rock of Hoover firmness.

A different political climate was immediately perceptible when Franklin D. Roosevelt entered the White House in 1933. The new President's intimate, Felix Frankfurter, had already predicted Russian recognition, even before

Inauguration Day. Under the pretext of possible Russian imports of American commodities, an important pressure group consolidated early in 1933, headed by top business leaders and New Deal ideologues. The first signal of the changed atmosphere was the RFC loan of July, 1933, to finance American cotton sales to Russia—a backstairs method of subsidizing the Soviets. Machine-tool and agricultural implement manufacturers got into the scramble. James D. Mooney, vice president of General Motors and Thomas A. Morgan, president of Curtiss-Wright, directed the preparation of a special study of possible American gain through recognition. A Madison Avenue public relations firm was engaged to sell recognition. William C. Bullitt and Raymond Robins visited Russia to confer with Stalin and to get the best deal obtainable. On July 13, 1933, the Soviet Union disarmed opposition by signing an agreement to purchase American goods to the value of \$30 million. In November, recognition came. A foolish United States had opened its gates to the bear.

ANTICIPATING land-office Russian trade, the Roosevelt Administration set up the Export-Import Bank to make loans to Russia. The trade did not materialize: although Roosevelt never grasped the fact,

Russia's real aim in seeking recognition had been to import our technology, not our goods. The Export-Import Bank, finding the Russian promise vanishing, turned to Latin American loans and became one of the most useful foreign trade agencies in our government. But Russian business remained an illusion until 1941 when Hitler's ill-starred invasion of Russia brought us into a quasi-alliance with the Communists.

This was the opportunity for which Stalin had been waiting. It created a new and unprecedented public opinion situation in the United States in which everything was possible. From a pariah, Soviet Russia, almost overnight, became a sacred cow. After America entered the war in December, 1941, men and women were put in jail for daring to expose the tricks of the pro-Communists. We had entered the silly decade.

Instead of a Charles Evans Hughes or a Herbert Hoover, President Roosevelt had a Harry L. Hopkins and a W. Averill Harriman to advise him. At the time, the gullible Roosevelt was airily unaware of the fact that for several years, the several Soviet spy rings had been busily at work stealing American economic secrets and blueprints and conveying them to Russia. After FDR's death, one of these spies, Thad Mason of Wal-

lington, N. J., was to tell the Committee on Un-American Activities that he had been engaged in stealing American industrial secrets for the Russians since 1936, that he had acquired keys to the blueprint room in an important General Motors defense plant in Cleveland and that he had removed and photographed a hundred military diesel engine blueprints of landing craft for his Communist superiors. The documents were conveyed to Russia either in the sealed diplomatic pouch carried by diplomatic couriers or in the baggage of espionage agents equipped with "diplomatic passports." If these methods failed, the papers were sent by ship in packages for which export licenses were given after recognition by unsuspecting American agencies. Mason was only one of a small army of such spies who operated brazenly in the United States on behalf of Russia throughout the Roosevelt period.

Harry Hopkins hoped to Russia on July 28, 1941, just five weeks after Hitler unleashed his war against Stalin. He carried a message to the Russian dictator from Roosevelt promising that "all possible aid" would be given by the United States. The astute Stalin apparently measured the ex-social worker at this first meeting and recognized the shallowness and weakness of his character. He quickly ingratiated himself with

Hopkins who, from the first meeting, unwittingly played Stalin's treacherous game.

THE DEVICE by which Russia, with Hopkins' assistance, drove a beachhead into American industry was Lend-Lease. Hopkins, as ex-officio head of the Lend Lease Administration, was in a position to give Stalin what he wanted from the American economy. Stalin, recognizing that the Americans, in their fear of Hitler, had delivered themselves into his hands, demanded everything which he could extort. First and last, he separated the United States from \$11 billion of war supplies, machinery, transportation equipment, raw materials, foodstuffs—everything which could be remotely related to the war effort and which would bolster up the Russian economy.

This is no place to retell the story of Lend Lease. Such authors as Maj. George Racey Jordan and General John R. Deane have described this shabby chapter in American history in unsparing detail. A few incidents, taken from many, indicate what happened.

In President Truman's 21st Report on Lend Lease, there is a partial itemization of some of the American supplies which went to Soviet Russia during the war period. In addition to munitions sent to Russia, it includes \$3,040,-

423,000 of "industrial materials and products." Few of these hand-outs had anything to do with the war effort. In this huge total are included whole American plants which were sent to Russia intact for after-war operation. The Lend-Lease records show the sending to Russia of (1) a tire plant, (2) an aluminum rolling mill, (3) several pipe fabricating works, (4) 17 stationary steam and three hydro-electric plants (value \$263,289,000), (5) a petroleum refinery with equipment (value, \$29,050,000), (6) three gas generating units (value, \$21,390,000), (7) two factories for food products (value, \$6,924,000), and (8) a repair plant for precision instruments. Copper wire, a war-time item of extreme scarcity, was sent to Russia in the quantity of 219,403 tons, valued at \$108,115,726. Someone observed that they received enough telephone wire to circle the earth 50 times. We gave the Russians \$25 million worth of ore pulverizing and screening machinery, rock crushers and quarrying equipment which has come in handy in the development of the Soviet uranium mines. We sent them 437 tons of cobalt, 417 tons of cadmium metals, 3,692 tons of natural graphite, all scarce metals which are used in the making of atom bombs. We presented them with the Norden bombsight, which was our most important hush-hush

discovery of World War II.

Hopkins put into words this "everything goes" policy when he promised the Russian people in Madison Square Garden on June 22, 1942, that "we are determined that nothing shall stop us from sharing with you all that we have." Stalin took us at our word.

THE most dangerous aspect of the Lend-Lease set-up was that it opened the United States to an army of Russian political and industrial spies in the guise of technicians. The Soviet Commission in Washington quickly assembled a staff of over 1,000 employes, with access to most of the key American industries. Other Russian economic delegations on various pretexts, moved constantly about the country. All were clothed with diplomatic immunity and freedom from search. As D. J. Dallin points out.

An orgy of information-grabbing began: among the items obtained were designs of industrial plants, special machines, parts and details, photographs and blueprints of technical processes in the aviation, arms, oil, submarine building and other industries; long range plans for the development of large industrial units; hundreds of maps of the United States, industrial sites, bridges, descriptions of railroads, reports on cities and highways.

Victor Kravchenko, the Soviet agent who defected, told the House Committee on Un-American Ac-

tivities: "We transferred to the Soviet Union dozens of tons of material, not just by airplane. We also were using Soviet ships that came from lend-lease for the Soviet Union."

THANKS to Major George Racey Jordan, who was in charge of the American air relay station to Russia at Great Falls, Montana, through which passed most of the air-borne lend-lease supplies, we know something about the reckless extent of the war-time information stealing. The Major, searching for morphine, opened one of the 50 or more suitcases which he found on one Russia-bound plane, stopping at Great Falls. He found a mass of documents addressed to the Institute of Technical and Economic Information at Moscow. Among other documents he found a full description of the Aberdeen, Maryland Proving Ground, unidentified notebooks covered with formulae, calculations and engineering notes, a collection of charts with markings of the Panama Canal, maps showing the location of all important American industrial plants and top secret State Department documents in envelopes marked with the names of persons high in the department. What conceivable connection such documents had with the war against Hitler is not easy to see. The implication was clear. America was in the presence

of a vast industrial espionage operation.

Instead of making it hard for the Soviet spies, the war-time policy of the Washington administration was to make it easy for them. Nowhere was this more apparent than in the reckless turning over of American patents to Soviet agents. After an investigation in 1949 of this technological leak, the House Committee on Un-American Activities reported that patents turned over to the Russians during the war period ran to hundreds of thousands. So unguarded was the information in the keeping of our Government, said the Committee, that Soviet agents "have been able to collect a lot of our industrial and military inventions just by buying patents for the inventions from our Government Patent Office." This unrestricted turning over of patents to Russia continued until it was halted by Commissioner of Patents John Marzall on December 13, 1949. Thus, for much of the essential information about our industrial know-how, Russia was not forced to resort to covert espionage. It was able to obtain it merely for the asking.

Side-by-side with these activities of the Soviet war-time spotters was the brazen work of the American traitors Harry Gold, Steve Nelson, Joseph Weinberg, Clarence Hiskey, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and

numerous others who, out of ideological zeal, were engaged in the effort to filch our atomic information. Together with their British counterparts, Klaus Fuchs and Bruno Pontecorvo, they collectively secured and forwarded the information which hastened by years the Russian mastery of the atomic bomb. Their work was made easy by such American bubbleheads as J. Robert Oppenheimer, Edward U. Condon, Harold C. Urey, Linus Pauling, etc., who were quick to rush to the defense of brother atomic scientists caught in the act. The ramifications of this war-time and post-war "help Russia" cabal in Washington and throughout American industry is almost beyond tracing.

That Soviet Russia was intently interested in every phase of our atomic development long before Hiroshima is proved by the admission in 1949 of Secretary of State Dean Acheson that as early as 1943, under the Lend-Lease operation, the United States issued four export licenses to Russia permitting her to obtain 700 pounds of uranium oxide, 720 pounds of uranium nitrate, 25 pounds of uranium metal and 1,000 grams of heavy water. All these are basic material for the construction of the atomic bomb.

THE INCREDIBLE MISTAKES of our war-time relations with Russia are now irretrievable. Col-

lectively, they probably hastened the development of Russia as a first class military and scientific power by at least a generation. They precipitated the life-and-death crisis which America now confronts. It is a crisis so grave that the committee of experts, headed by Dean Rusk and financed by the Rockefeller Brothers Foundation reported on December 7 that "the possibility of war must be faced . . . The nature of the present situation offers no escape." And if further confirmation is necessary, we have the December 10 report of Dr. D. F. Galloway, the British production expert, who has made a searching study of Communist factories behind the Iron Curtain that "the Russian economy is clearly expanding at a rate never before previously sustained by a major industrial nation."

In this mounting crisis, are there any indications that America has learned anything from this nightmare story of the past? Unhappily, there are not. The present Administration, obsessively pursuing its cultural exchange program, seems to be in a fair way to repeating all of the ineffable stupidities which gave Russia its present amazing might.

What the Russians had to spy and steal in order to obtain in the Roosevelt-Hopkins period, they are now to be given freely in the

Eisenhower-Nixon era. After two years of cultural exchange, featured by a parade of visits to American industry and agriculture by note book-carrying eager beaver Communist Russians, Washington has just enthusiastically signed a two year extension to the program. The key provision of the new agreement is that:

The two nations will exchange delegations to study the automobile, aluminum, shipping, petroleum and liquified natural gas industries, civil air transport, railways and highway construction. There will be three delegations in building construction and two in retailing and catering. Six agricultural delegations will be sent by each side to investigate areas of special interest.

It all sounds very folksy and on the up and up, but we cannot escape the nagging question: What in the name of sanity is America doing inviting Soviet delegations to come here and study our economy, as we stand in the very shadow of all-out war with their nation? Side by side with the cultural exchange program, government officials connected with technical branches of our Washington departments have recently been in Moscow laying the groundwork for a "United States-Soviet Science Pact" which would enable Russia to keep abreast of all our newest scientific researches and discoveries. Columbia University has jumped the gun on this project by

setting up its own professorial exchange program with Russia, described revealingly as a program for visiting Russian professors "to acquaint themselves with research currently going on." And other universities are joining the act.

THAT some American businessmen are back in the Hugh L. Cooper-Reeve Schley mood of the Twenties is indicated by the recent announcement that a consortium named "Intertex International, Inc.," which includes six major American textile machinery companies, will supply and install \$20 million worth of textile machinery for a giant new textile plant in Soviet Russia. The lure of profits is again inducing American industry "to help the Russians."

The absence of public awareness that the United States is near the show-down stage of a cold war with Russia is the most appalling thing in the present national situation. We are still ready to help Russia, although its missiles are already sighted on our cities and industries. We are still thinking in terms of sharing our technology. If there is an answer to this ghastly breakdown of America's will to survive, our leaders have not yet found it. In this year of 1960, America is admittedly on the buzz-saw. And our own national leaders are feverishly engaged in speeding up the collision.

First Ladies of the Ballot Box

When Wyoming pioneered in Woman Suffrage, even the weaker sex was shocked by such revolutionary legislation

by Alice Downey Nelson

POLITICAL CANDIDATES, in this Presidential campaign year, are well aware that more women than men will vote in this election, and the race is on to promise better positions and greater power to the ladies. Moreover, many women find politics the most fascinating game in the world, and they play it for keeps.

In spite of this surge of interest in politics in many women's organizations, there still remain thousands of women who have never cast a vote. Their reasons for not voting are not unlike those expressed by some of the women first granted the full rights of citizenship.

In December, 1869, the members of the first territorial legislature of Wyoming passed an act granting suffrage to women. It read as follows: "Every woman of the age of 21 years residing in the Territory may, at every election held under the laws thereof, cast her vote." Wyoming made history that day for this was the first time women were allowed to vote in the

United States. But some of Wyoming's citizens thus honored were shocked by such revolutionary legislation. They were appalled by the suggestion that they exercise so masculine a privilege.

One timid bride, newly arrived in Wyoming's wild, lawless land, was instructed by her lord and master thus: "No, you can't vote. I won't live with a voting woman." She submitted meekly but at the next election her husband's best friend ran for office. "You'll vote this year," her husband said. She refused. Again he threatened, "I'll leave you." "Go ahead," she urged, and this time, it was the powerless husband who submitted.

Mrs. Meldrum, a Southerner, the wife of a prominent lawyer insisted that voting was unladylike. A woman's duty was to be a charming and gracious hostess in her husband's home. One of Wyoming's pioneers told me her story.

A few weeks before the election when women voted for the first time, Mrs. Meldrum went from

her home in Laramie, Wyoming, to Fort Collins, Colorado, 65 miles away. The evening before election she received a letter from her husband: "Jones has gone to Oregon to make his home and my name is now on the Republican ticket for the judgeship. If you were here, Susie, my dear, would you vote for me?"

To VOTE for Jack! She was no longer opposed to woman suffrage. Before she put the letter down she told Sam to saddle Kit. She would start for Laramie at once and in spite of all protests she set out on her hazardous journey. It was dusk when she rode into the wild, unsettled country where Indians still roamed at will. By midnight she was lost. She saw a light in a cabin and stopped for directions. In the cabin a baby

lay choking with croup. Voting forgotten, she thought only of the pioneer woman's creed: "Always help a neighbor in trouble." She filled all the empty beer bottles in the cabin with hot water and held them close to the child. Soon he breathed more easily, and she was once again on her way. At sundown the next day she rode into Laramie. A man in front of her husband's office saw her first. Waving his hat she shouted: "Here comes Mrs. M. to vote for Jack, my golly, she is riding like a man!"

She had accomplished the impossible, and her story became a part of Wyoming folklore.

But once a reform is accomplished, the battle fought for it is soon forgotten. How many people know that it was in the little-known territory of Wyoming that women first voted?

The Most Courageous

Those would rightly be adjudged most courageous who, realizing with equal clarity the pains and the pleasures involved, do not on that account turn away from danger.—THUCYDIDES

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"Mental Health" and the W.H.O.

An organized pattern for "gently putting aside the mistaken old ways of our elders"

MENTAL HEALTH"—hardly a day goes by without this new science or treatment being impressed upon our conscious, and perhaps subconscious, minds. The press, radio and television constantly drum into our minds the urgency of "mental health" organizations and programs. No student of contemporary history can afford to be less than well informed on this subject.

"Mental health" receives support from a vast number of organizations and groups, ranging from women's organizations, labor unions and business groups to church groups and Community Chests. Likewise "mental health" receives the support of a great number of prominent and influential individuals. Many of the individuals and members of the groups lending their good names in support of this movement do so in all sincerity and with the best of intent, interested only in helping those members of society less fortunate than themselves. These public-spirited individuals do accomplish many

worthy undertakings and works of charity.

However, the prime architects and movers behind this "mental health" program are of a different stripe entirely than the well-meaning individuals and groups which support and work for it at the public level. Likewise, the real purposes and objectives of those behind the movement are very different than those of its loyal supporters at the public level. The evidence indicates, for instance, that the prime aim of the promoters behind "mental health" is not the care of our less fortunate friends, but rather the reshaping and remolding of religious and social values which underlie individual behavior, conduct and actions (and special "treatment" for those who resist this new shape of mold).

"Mental health"—the modern variety which we are dealing with here—while stemming back to Freud, goes back in its big promotional and organizational drive only as far as the United Nations

and its specialized World Health Organization (WHO). This was set up on an interim basis by the UN in 1946 and became "official" in 1948.

THE CANADIAN PSYCHIATRIST, Dr. Brock Chisholm, was executive secretary of WHO in its interim period and became its first Director-General in 1948. In 1953 he was succeeded by Dr. M. G. Candau of Brazil. When WHO was formally established in February, 1948, Dr. C. A. Winslow, editor of the *American Journal of Public Health*, wrote a report on the accomplishments of the Interim Commission during its 19 months of existence—and on the future plans and programs of WHO. Alger Hiss published Dr. Winslow's report on WHO in the March, 1948, issue of *International Conciliation*, a publication of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, of which Hiss, at the time, was president. Hiss also wrote the preface to Dr. Winslow's report on WHO, saying:

The Constitution of the World Health Organization . . . embodies in its provisions the broadest principles in public health service today. Defining health as "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity," it includes not only the more conventional fields of activity but also mental health, housing, nutrition, economic or working conditions,

and administrative and social techniques affecting public health.

This removes all limits from WHO's jurisdiction. To promote "health," this UN agency must intervene in every kind of human activity. Thus, WHO has a charter to use tax money (most of it taken from the United States and the British Commonwealth) for promoting the establishment of a one-world socialist state—the same objective that Alger Hiss was promoting when serving as a Soviet spy. Is it any wonder he gave maximum support to the UN and its WHO!

"Let us accept our own responsibility to remodel the world," Dr. Chisholm said in a lecture to a sympathetic audience in Washington in October, 1945. And the remodelling plan was fairly simple: The way to the prevention of future wars is world government. World government may be established by developing world citizens with a "state of emotional maturity which fits one to be a citizen of a democracy, able to take one's part in making a world fit to live in." This so-called state of emotional maturing, said Chisholm, can be achieved by destroying traditional moral values. He summed it up as "The reinterpretation and eventual eradication of the concept of right and wrong which has been the basis of child training. . . ."

Dr. Chisholm and his one-worlders recognize that simple propaganda will not prepare the people for their brand of world government fast enough, because people tend to cling to their old "prejudices" about national patriotism, individualism, loyalty to family traditions and devotion to "narrow" religious dogmas. All these prejudices and loyalties must be removed from the minds of men—quickly—so that all people will accept the idea of a one-world socialist state. Dr. Chisholm summed the whole thing up when he said:

There is something to be said for . . . gently putting aside the mistaken old ways of our elders . . . If it cannot be done gently, it may have to be done roughly or even violently.

PSYCHIATRISTS are to take the lead in WHO's crash program of brainwashing the world. Those who can be persuaded by the gentle methods of propaganda to go along with the idea of a one-world socialist government will be persuaded. Those who cling to their old notions and refuse to be persuaded can be declared insane or mentally ill.

Dr. Chisholm, the WHO spokesman and author of "mental health," attacked the idea of self-defense as a "neurotic reaction" and "perversion" produced by "morality" and "the concept of right and wrong." He added:

We have swallowed all manner of poisonous certainties fed us by our parents, our Sunday and day school teachers . . ."

Other "Chisholmisms" include:

If the race is to be freed from its crippling burden of good and evil it must be psychiatrists who take the original responsibility.

We should begin to teach psychology in the first year in school, at about five or six years of age, before their ability to think has been entirely spoiled.

Change the dearest certainties of enough of the human race . . . to root out and destroy the oldest and most flourishing parasitical growth in the world, the tree of the knowledge of good and evil. . . .

He suggested, if everyone would become an advocate of birth control, instead of envying the man with a family of six children, "if we voluntarily allowed our Canadian birth rate to fall and increased our population by immigration," this would have a "most reassuring effect" on the peoples of overpopulated countries. Canada, he added, should start a large-scale adoption program of children from other countries, instead of Canadian parents having their own children. He continued,

It would have a very good side effect, too, if the children had brown or yellow skins. . . . As far as I am concerned, the sooner we're all interbred, the better.

The majority report of the Reece (U. S. Congressional) Committee

on Foundations disclosed that it was the Rockefeller Foundation which made possible the Kinsey studies on sex, in which conclusions were reached that homosexual molesters of children "may have contributed favorably to their (the children's) later socio-sexual development," and that premarital sex relations of women "provide an opportunity for the females to learn to adjust emotionally to various types of males." (Blessed are they who commit fornication! is the new UN-Foundation-Psychiatric order).

IN THE 47 pages of *Mental Health and World Citizenship* is a blueprint for legislation designed to complement the remodelling program. In the event non-conformists should refuse to become part of the "stable and contented" society and become a "nuisance to the community" and to the powers that be, it will be simple legally to remove them from circulation. Thus it was that the Federal Security Agency (now Department of Health, Education and Welfare) in 1950 published and presented to the 48 states the Draft Act Governing the Commitment and Hospitalization of the Mentally Ill. Since 1950, about 30 states have passed in whole or in part large portions of the Draft Act. The "world government" boys have been so adroit in pulling men-

tal blinders over the legislators' eyes that no one questioned the surrender of hitherto Constitutionally guaranteed rights to life, liberty and due process of law.

In the manner advocated by *Mental Health and World Citizenship*, each state department of mental health will provide "services to individuals, particularly children and adolescents, before they ever become patients in any sense of the term." Under a comprehensive mental health program, the state will be empowered to engage in public education to develop the correct attitudes they deem necessary for good mental health. This education will be done through the "production, purchase and distribution of mass educational media, such as pamphlets, films, reports, news bulletins, radio and television programs, etc. . . ."

Lord Adrian, in speaking to the Society of Medical Officers of Health of the United Kingdom, said, and the statement was reprinted in the *Quarterly Journal of World Mental Health*:

. . . preventive health services are bound to interfere with individual liberty . . . and if they aim at mental as well as physical health, they must be prepared to separate mothers from children and to supervise the lives of people who would like to be let alone.

The non-conformist in a controlled society will have no defense

against imprisonment under a legal code which sweeps away all protective red tape for the individual vaguely accused of being "mentally ill" or having a "psychiatric disorder."

Dr. H. A. Overstreet, in his *The Great Enterprise—Relating Ourselves to Our World*, states:

A man, for example, may be angrily against racial equality, public housing, the TVA, financial and technical aid to backward countries, organized labor and the preaching of social rather than salvational religion. . . . Such people may appear "normal" in the sense that they are able to hold a job and otherwise maintain their status as members of society; but they are, we now recognize, well along the road toward mental illness.

Modern "psychiatry" and "mental health," as promoted by the UN-Chisholm crowd, denies God, ridicules the Bible and its teachings, advocates promiscuous sexual behavior and perversion in the name of "health" and attacks national sovereignty and loyalty. This program is anti-Christian. To the Christian, mental health reaches its apex when a human being is committed to living in harmony with the spirit and teachings of Jesus Christ. So-called "mental health" reverses this, and declares such a state to be "illness."

The sincere and public-spirited people who work for "mental health" at the public level do not know this.—Taken from *The Canadian Intelligence Service*.

There are some weird practitioners of "mental health," as items in the metropolitan press reveal:

The 33-year-old assistant to Dr. Rennie at Cornell Medical Center who robbed a summer home of antiques with which to furnish his apartment for his impending second marriage (and to whose defense Dr. Rennie came); the Vienna-born psychologist, 31 years of age, who was jailed for molesting young girls in Flushing, Queens; the psychiatrist in New Jersey whose wife claimed he sat on her chest and then would run to barricade himself in his "shock" room; the head of the psychology department at Roosevelt University in Chicago who hanged himself; the New York psychiatrist who left a million dollars to the woman with whom he lived and who was not his wife; and the more recent story of the doctor who went under two names because he had been confined in a mental institution himself and who was tripped up by a traffic violation.

Surely such obviously unbalanced persons should not have a hand in determining the definition of "mental health." And it is anyone's guess how many psychiatrists have managed to conceal their own symptoms.

—National Economic Council, Inc.

THE RICHES OF MEMORY

by J. R. Hill

MAN'S MEMORY is like a bank. The capital coin deposited is not only safe, but bears interest and produces dividends. A mind stored with elevating thoughts and ideas expressed in beautiful language is to be desired more than a strong box filled with gold. Great ideas, exquisite phrases, are something more than good mental furniture; they yield dividends which, though intangible and imponderable, set in motion influences calculated to inspire and set on fire the soul that is hungering and thirsting for the great goal of life eternal.

If one attends a great drama, the chief happiness comes long after the final curtain has fallen; it comes from remembrance and the stimulation of ideas. If one listens to the music of a great composer, such as Beethoven, the mind is furnished with marvelous melodies that may be heard at any time in the meditation of remembrance.

Perhaps, of all the innumerable illustrations of the power of remembrance, the most dramatic and the most effective is a simple statement spoken by our Lord at the little supper with his disciples:

"This do in remembrance of me."

Not one of the famous formal banquets that have taken place on state occasions in history has had one-millionth part of the influence on mankind effected by this meagre repast taken in obscurity by a few peasants and fishermen. Think of the great occasions in the history of the world when state banquets were held, when decisions of war were made and whole countries parceled out—how brief their influence, how transitory their plans and projects! Even today, if a dinner should be arranged for the President of the United States, the Prime Minister of Great Britain and plenipotentiaries of all countries to settle international affairs, its influence would be negligible in comparison with the simple repast held in that little upper chamber where as the bread and wine were taken an obscure individual said: "This do in remembrance of me."

For today in every part of the world, men and women partake of the bread and wine in remembrance of him who died upon Calvary's Cross, that we might live through all eternity.

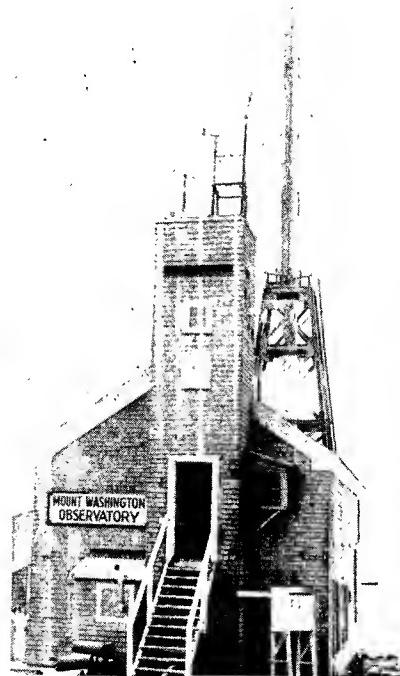
LIFE ATOP MOUNT WASHINGTON

Comfort is possible at 6,353
feet above sea level and
at 40 degrees below zero

by Len Corlin

OUTSIDE, the wind is blowing at 140 miles per hour, the temperature is 40 degrees below zero, and if a man were inadvertently to face into the wind and breathe just once, it would be his last breath.

Is this a description of weather conditions in Baffin Bay, Greenland or the North or South Pole? Not by several thousand miles, for such savage weather conditions are commonplace at a point only 150 miles (as the jet plane flies) from



Boston, Massachusetts. Easily seen on a clear day from an altitude of about 4,000 feet over that city, the summit and slopes of Mt. Washington in New Hampshire have laid claim to 47 lives, most of them lost because of the brutal and unpredictable weather conditions existing on the rock-cragged mountain.

Temperatures of 49 degrees below zero and winds of 150 miles per hour have been recorded at the summit, with temperatures of

50 degrees above zero considered "torrid" by a hardy breed of men who live there all year 'round. For, despite these arctic weather conditions, man has conquered nature atop Mt. Washington to the extent of establishing year 'round living quarters for operation of a television and radio transmitter site, maintenance of a weather bureau and conduct of an Air Force ice research facility.

Located 6,353 feet above sea level, at a point where icy cross winds from Labrador and the Canadian Rockies meet, are specially constructed buildings that are designed to withstand winds of 300 miles per hour. From the outside, the buildings look like fishing shacks that can be seen along the coast of any New England seaport. Closer inspection, however, reveals heavy concrete block foundations and special building features that provide safety and comfort to the mountain-top inhabitants.

"The roof of this building is 15 inches thick. It is constructed with a layer of balsam wood to provide a cushioning effect for heavy blocks of ice (some weighing as much as 200 pounds) that drop off the specially heated antenna during ice storms," said Alden M. Doughty, transmitter supervisor of WMTW-TV Channel 8, otherwise known at Mt. Washington TV.

Doughty, who is married and

has a ten-year-old son, alternates two weeks on duty at the summit with one week at his home in Chelmsford, Massachusetts. The shifts are rotated so that two men are always on duty at the top while one man is having his week off.

"The mountain itself is only 4,200 feet high from the base, but we are located on the highest point of land east of the Mississippi," explained Doughty, "enabling us to transmit TV signals over a 25,000 square mile area. Although our immediate range takes in only Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine, our signals are picked up as far south as Hyannis on Cape Cod, by ships cruising well off the coast of New England, and as far North as Toronto, Canada."

FROM LATE MAY through the middle of October, a gravel road, which winds tortuously up the mountain for eight miles before it reaches the summit, remains open. During the rest of the year Mt. Washington's TV transmitter station is reached by a Snowcat, driven by Philip R. Labbe, a rangy mountaineer and mechanical engineer, the first man to break a roadway through the snow, with a bulldozer, from Halfway House to the summit. He performed the feat while working for the Air Force, at a time when many men, who knew the mountain well, insisted that it couldn't be done.

Labbe, who is married and has four children ranging in age from 14 to 20, performs all the major maintenance work for the transmitter station.

A couple of years ago a seven day ice and sleet storm piled up 18-inches of rime ice on everything, so that to get into the diesel room from the outside, Labbe had to hack his way through the ice with a sledge hammer.

WHILE WEATHER conditions on the outside are extreme, living conditions inside the buildings are plush, comfortable and warm. Often, as rime ice builds up on the transmitting antenna at the rate of one foot an hour, occupants of the station are enjoying even 72-degree temperatures and consuming ice cream sundaes, the ingredients of which are stored in one of five 20-cubic foot freezers used to maintain a year's supply of food.

"We enjoy an unlimited food budget," said Doughty, "which includes about 250 different food items from pancake flour mixes to frozen strawberries. Perishables, such as fresh milk, eggs, onions, fresh vegetables and fruit, are brought up once a week by Labbe, when the weather permits. One thing we do up here is eat well."

Wash water is caught in the gutters of the building's roof and stored, but bottled pure Poland

Spring water for drinking is brought up the mountain.

Heat is supplied by three kerosene burning diesel generators, which produce 500 kilowatts of electricity for running the transmitters, electrical equipment and appliances, as well as for lighting and heating. Doughty can recall one stretch of weather so cold that residents of the Mt. Washington Observatory, next door, used electric blankets to cover their food and keep it from freezing.

"We have to use kerosene instead of diesel oil up here because diesel oil freezes between 20 and 30 degrees below zero," he said. "Kerosene can be pumped at a temperatures of 60 below."

Over 150,000 gallons of kerosene for the transmitter, weather station and "summer" hotel operated by Dartmouth College, and 250,000 gallons used by the Air Force for its Ice Research laboratory, are trucked up the mountain during the summer, when the road is open. The trucks are allowed up the mountain only at night, when other vehicles are not using the road.

Doughty continued, "The trucks carry 5,000 gallons of kerosene each trip and make about three runs up the mountain a night. You can imagine how tough a job this is because of the hairpin curves that require the truck driver to swing his cab well over to the edge of

the road, in places where one miscalculation can send the truck plummeting over a steep precipice."

An idea of the road's width was gleaned from a stage driver, who ferries tourists up and down the mountain during the summer. He said, jokingly, "If one car going down the mountain meets another coming up at any one of a number of places, an extra coat of paint on either will prevent them from passing."

So VARIABLE is the weather on the mountain that the summit may be bathed in sunshine and then completely covered with a cloud in 30 seconds, with the temperature dropping 10 degrees in only a few minutes.

For about 300 days of the year, the summit is isolated by clouds hugging the mountain below.

Sometimes, sunshine will be bathing the mountain top as it snows or rains at the base.

"Up here, we do things slowly and very carefully to avoid accidents," Doughty said. "All of us have been trained in rescue work and know how to administer artificial respiration. But, if real medical advice is needed, we have an arrangement with a doctor in one of the towns at the base, who will advise us by telephone, staying on the line for as long as he is needed."

Does the isolation bother the men? "It can get a little tiring being restricted to the indoors for long periods of time, when the weather is rough," admitted Doughty, "but living up here has its compensations. There's nothing quite like a mountain sunset or sunrise to buoy up a man's spirits."

Expensive Haul

It is estimated that the chemicals in the human body now are worth \$1.17, instead of 98 cents (pre-inflation figure). Paying \$5,000 for a car to haul \$1.17 worth of chemicals around city streets still seems rather expensive.

—JAMES SCALES

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ACADEMIC FREEDOM

Leftist educators twist this basic principle into an aid for opinion-shaping.

by Elizabeth Staples

ACADEMIC FREEDOM often is mentioned by thoughtful people, especially by professional educators. What is it?

Academic freedom is the right of a teacher to examine his subject in the light of all available information and to present to his students the documented facts in concrete terms, plainly labeled and with the utmost clarity.

True, there is hardly a forceful teacher anywhere who can refrain from bringing into focus his personal convictions on controversial subjects, particularly when the issues are social, religious, economic or governmental. Some uphold principles in accord with the basic ideals of Constitutional free enterprise upon which the United States was built. Others try to instill un-American principles—even make the classroom a sounding-board favorable to collectivist doctrines, using academic freedom as a shield to protect themselves in the spread of any subversive idea they are determined to promote. Such left-of-center teachings take place in the

name of academic freedom and with alarming frequency—in both the privately-supported and the tax-endowed institutions of learning.

The Association of American Universities statement of policy on this subject recognizes

the fact that honest men hold differing opinions. This fundamental truth underlies the assertion and definition of individual rights and freedoms in our Bill of Rights. (But) there is a line at which freedom or privilege begins to be qualified by duty or obligation . . . Academic freedom does not include freedom from criticism. . . .

Appointment to a university position and retention after appointment require not only professional competence but involve the affirmative obligation of being diligent and loyal in citizenship. Above all, a scholar must have integrity and independence. This renders impossible adherence to such a regime as that of Russia and its satellites. No person who accepts or advocates such principles and methods has any place in the university.

Along the same line, the Nation-

al Education Association, in a resolution of July 3, 1941, asserted:

Neither freedom of speech nor academic freedom should be used as a cloak for activities or teachings subversive to the fundamental principles and ideals of the United States.

Yet, the longtime president of a large state university has declared:

Under the guise of academic freedom, the Communists have persistently, through all the years of my academic experience, at least, sought to carry out in American colleges a program of indoctrination and propaganda against the spiritual as well as material values of democracy.

As LONG AGO as 1937, the *First Yearbook* of the John Dewey Society contained proposals, from teachers and students, that regular ten-year conventions should be held for revision of state and federal Constitutions; that a change be introduced in our Constitutional pattern to eliminate state boundaries and set up a system of representation based primarily on economic and geographic regions. Here was foreshadowed the super-level or Metropolitan government which was until recently only an academic theory but now operates in two places on our continent—Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and its 12 suburban jurisdictions, and in 13 of the 26 municipalities of Dade

County, Florida, including the city of Miami. Though described as home rule, Metro government in these experimental areas has turned out to be government by appointed technicians, mostly imported from Chicago, with the voice of the citizens effectively stilled. Metro government destroys representative government administered by locally elected officials; destroys it root and branch. This plague got its start in the halls of ivy.

According to sworn testimony before a Senate Committee, the known number of school and college teachers belonging to the Communist Party of the U.S.A. has not, at any one time, exceeded 1,500. In addition to known Party members, there have been, of course, countless Red sympathizers on the faculties. Such adherents to collectivist dogma are prized by the foes of our Republic because personal influence is important to them when it is strategically placed. Owing to the tireless efforts of these teachers, Communist cells have been listed as actively operating on the following campuses: Columbia University, Long Island University, New York University, Vassar College, Wellesley College, Smith College, Harvard University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, Chicago University, Northwestern University, Howard University, the Universi-

ties of Minnesota and California. In each case at least one faculty member, who was a member of the Communist Party, would gain the confidence and allegiance of a certain number of students. On any issue brought up, these organizations would work to achieve the definite Party objective. The Party's dupes, of course, were led to believe that they were fighting for something constructive and progressive. Many patriotic parents would be horrified to know that their sons and daughters, in college to prepare for their life work, were subjected to such sinister influences.

At a hearing before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee regarding loyalty pledges for teachers, a nationally-known witness testified:

When the question came up in Massachusetts, about the teachers' oath law, Communist Party members publicly carried on a great campaign against it, saying it would kill academic freedom. But inside cell meetings they were told to sign the oath and, in fact, to be the first to sign. That is actually what happened. I think the evidence will prove that the Communist Party members did, in fact, follow these instructions and that every one of them signed—because the oath meant nothing to them. . . . It is absolutely impossible for a school-teacher to be free and be a Communist.

THIS SAME subcommittee held an investigation of a film being distributed for showing to school-

children, at a rental of \$3.00 a day—a film which showed America in unfavorable light. The promoter of this and similar productions instructed a group of teachers how to present such films to their classes. He said, "Teachers are dedicated to the belief that you can change human beings. Children are inclined to believe that what is ours is best. There are places that we can attack the idea that ours is best." How's that for patriotic upbringing?

The subcommittee chairman observed:

It has been the policy of this Committee, from the beginning, to leave to private individuals the full responsibility for dealing with Communist infiltration in education. We will concentrate on getting such information about the national and international conspirators as could only be obtained by legislative inquiries.

Representative B. Carroll Reece (R., Tenn.) said in a speech before the House of Representatives:

It is now generally recognized that, over the last 25 years, the intense preoccupation of the progressive school of educators, with the financial assistance of the large foundations, has produced a generation of Americans largely unequipped for the present-day problems of national survival and constructive citizenship.

We have permitted this situation to develop—through the erroneous interpretation of—and the abuse of "Academic Freedom."

"THE DAY OF INFAMY"

Reprinted from Our Sunday Visitor, December 13, 1959

by Rev. Richard Ginder

LAST MONDAY I made a special memento in my Mass and Office for the 3,000 American boys destroyed 18 years ago at Pearl Harbor. As tempers cool and impartial scholarship takes over, it becomes increasingly clear that they need not have died. Expert after expert has been taking the witness chair to testify that it was a slaughter calculated as a necessary means to a supposedly desirable end. Like the regiment of infantry on Porkchop Hill in Korea, those boys were "expendable."

George Morgenstern's *Pearl Harbor* (Devin-Adair, 1947) remains the classic on the subject. Walter Lord's *The Day of Infamy* (Holt, 1957) fills the reader in on Japanese reluctance to attack the fleet except as a "sitting duck." *The Final Secret of Pearl Harbor* by R. A. Theobald (Devin-Adair, 1954) shows how, although decoding ("Purple") machines were supplied to the American commanders in the Philippines and the British, they were refused to the base in Hawaii lest the Pearl Harbor commanders independently decode Japanese messages and take steps to ward off the attack—steps which would have been successful, as

Lord tells us. *President Roosevelt and the Coming of the War, 1941* (Yale, 1948) by Dr. Charles A. Beard, provides full political and diplomatic background on Pearl.

Admiral Kimmel, naval commander at Pearl in 1941, is living in retirement in Connecticut. His book, *Admiral Kimmel's Story* (Regnery, 1955), presents full proof that Washington deliberately withheld from the Hawaiian authorities information that would have prevented the Japanese attack.

The FBI Story by Don Whitehead (Random House, 1957) contains a revealing chapter, "Espionage Limited," telling how the FBI agents at Pearl were prevented from intercepting and decoding Japanese messages which would have warned Kimmel and Short in ample time to repel the attack.

Wedemeyer Reports! (Holt, 1958) lays it on the line in Chapter I; *Roosevelt's Road to Russia* (Regnery, 1959) by George N. Crocker, does the same. In my files I also have Dean Manion's conversation with Admiral Kimmel on his radio program of December 7, 1958, and the article which Kimmel published in the

Chicago Sunday Tribune Magazine on that same day.

THese revisionists, if one may call them that now that they are increasing to a majority, keep presenting certain gritty facts which refuse to vanish however much they may be ignored.

Sir Winston Churchill writes in his *Grand Alliance* simply that the President wanted war. Roosevelt, he says,

was aloof, august, at the head of a mighty neutral Power, which he desired above all things to bring into the fight for freedom. But he could not as yet see how to do it.

Why did he want war? According to Jesse Jones, one of his cabinet members, FDR was a "total politician . . . eager to get into the fighting" to perpetuate himself in the Presidency.

Historian Charles A. Beard, more philosophical perhaps, saw "only conceit, dreams of grandeur, vain imaginings, lust for power or a desire to escape from our domestic perils and obligations."

How was it done? Captain Oliver Lyttleton, production minister in Churchill's war cabinet, let the cat out of the bag June 20, 1944, in a speech to the American Chamber of Commerce in London:

America provoked Japan to such an extent that the Japanese were forced to attack Pearl Harbor. It is a travesty on history ever to say that America was forced into war.

According to his memoirs, Sir Winston was full of "the greatest joy" at the news. He told Parliament: "This is what I have dreamed of, aimed at and worked for, and now it has come to pass."

You think that is cynical? General de Gaulle tells in his memoirs how he once found Sir Winston frustrated, not because Hitler was dropping bombs on English cities, but because he wasn't!

"I can still see him at Chequers one August day," writes De Gaulle, "raising his fists toward the sky as he cried: 'So they won't come!'

"‘Are you in such a hurry,’ I said to him, ‘to see your towns smashed to bits?’

"‘You see,’ he said, ‘the bombing of Oxford, Coventry, Canterbury, will cause such a wave of indignation in the United States they’ll come into the war.’"

But now to the Day of Infamy: The United States had broken the highest Japanese security code as early as 1940. As I said, we had even developed a decoding machine. Hence, the President was familiar with Japan's war plans. These became obvious to our government on September 24, 1941, when Tokyo instructed the Japanese consulate in Honolulu to report on all military and naval movements at Pearl. But nothing of this was passed on to our men in Hawaii. General Short and Admiral Kimmel were not informed.

On November 25, knowing that Secretary of State Hull would hand a totally unacceptable ultimatum to the Japanese Ambassador, the very next day, President Roosevelt called a council of war. One of those present, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, reports as follows:

Mr. Hull said that the Japanese were poised for the attack—that they might attack at any time. . . . One problem troubled us very much. If you know your enemy is going to strike you, it is usually unwise to wait until he gets the jump on you by taking the initiative. In spite of the risk involved, however, in letting the Japanese fire the first shot, we realized that in order to have the full support of the American people, it was desirable to make sure that the Japanese be the ones to do this so that there would remain no doubt in anyone's mind as to who was the aggressor.

The question was how we could maneuver the Japanese into the position of firing the first shot without allowing too much danger to ourselves.

Nothing of this was reported to the commanders at Pearl.

On Saturday afternoon, December 6, 1941, a 14-part message from Tokyo to the Japanese Embassy started coming into Washington. The first 13 parts were decoded and distributed among top officials by 9 p.m. Saturday night at the latest.

Says General Wedemeyer:

A young naval officer summoned by Senator Homer Ferguson to a hearing on Pearl Harbor is witness to the fact that the Japanese war message was read by Roosevelt and Hopkins in his presence on the night of December 6 in the White House. When Hopkins urged preventative action, Roosevelt said no, a democracy must make a good record and wait.

Although, according to Admiral Kimmel last year on Dean Mansion's program, ten men were in on the secret, the message did not get out to Pearl until General Marshall got around to it some time next day. He did not phone it or use government facilities. Instead, he sent it by commercial wire. By the time it reached its destination, 351 Japanese planes had already flown away, leaving eight American battleships knocked out, 3,000 American boys dead and America at war.

WHY WERE KIMMEL AND SHORT NOT NOTIFIED? SAYS KIMMEL:

Because it was feared that action in Hawaii might deter the Japanese from making the attack. Our President had repeatedly assured the American people the United States would not enter the war unless we were attacked. A Japanese attack on the fleet would put the United States in the war with the full support of the American public.

Churchill's comment: The President and his trusted friends had "writhed under the restraints of Congress" which kept America at least nominally neutral. Thus, he

says, the Japanese attack on the United States was

a vast simplification of their problems and their duty. How can we wonder that they regard the actual form of attack, or even its scale, as incomparably less important than the fact that the whole American nation would be united for its own safety in a righteous cause as never before?

The above is reprinted from *Our Sunday Visitor*, one of the most widely circulated Catholic weekly newspapers in the world. The Rev. Fr. Giinder, author of this outstanding article, is an associate editor.

I guess that all depends on how you look at it. As for us, we'll still hew to the ethical principle that, no matter how much good you hope to accomplish, you must never do evil to bring it about. And the world would be much better off today if FDR had stuck to that same code.

— “*The Law of God Does Not Exist on Soviet Territory*” —

“THE SECOND STAGE in penetrating to the depths of the antagonism between the Soviet State and the Christianity of the West was reached during the closing days of a famous trial in Moscow, in March, 1923,” wrote Edmund A. Walsh, S. J., vice president of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., in his book, *Total Empire*, published in 1951. “Violent religious persecution was then the order of the day; 14 Catholic ecclesiastics were on trial before the Revolutionary Tribunal, including the only remaining representative of the Catholic hierarchy, Msgr. Jan Cieplak, Archbishop of Mogilev. At that stage in the evolution of Soviet policy, the procedure was much more direct, less subtle, far more reckless than at present and wholly uninhibited.

“Thus in my own hearing—I was present in the courtroom as Vatican observer—the Soviet Public Prosecutor, Krylenko, addressed to the Archbishop and to all prisoners in the dock a clean-cut ultimatum:

“Will you stop teaching the Christian religion?”

“We cannot,” came the uniform answer. ‘It is the law of God.’

“That law does not exist on Soviet territory,” replied Krylenko [Abramavitch]. ‘You must choose. . . . As for your religion, I spit on it, as I spit on all religions.’

“. . . The formal condemnation was pronounced at midnight on Palm Sunday, 1923. Monsignor Budkiewicz, vicar of St. Catherine’s in Petrograd, had his brains blown out in a dungeon of the Lubianka on the following Good Friday. The others disappeared behind the Iron Curtain of Soviet prison life.”

— *When the West Saved Communist Russia* —

“THE ACCURSED MONEY freely contributed by the scorned bourgeoisie of the west and the heroic efficiency of the American Relief Administration . . . saved the Communist State in the . . . famine of 1921-1923,” according to *Total Empire*, published in 1951, written by Edmund J. Walsh, S. J., vice president, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.

WAS IT SUICIDE?

Questions and inconsistencies
in the Povl Bang-Jensen case

by Louise Horton

ON THANKSGIVING DAY, 1959, a man was found shot to death in Alley Pond Park, Queens, New York City. The police ruled it suicide. But doubts remain in the minds of those who know the dead man's story and who are familiar with the "Red pattern of assassination."

The dead man was Povl Bang-Jensen, the Danish diplomat, who, in 1957, was appointed deputy secretary of the UN committee to investigate Soviet aggression following the 1956 Hungarian uprising. Eighty-one Hungarian freedom fighters gave Bang-Jensen testimony of Soviet atrocities, after he, authorized by the UN, had assured them that their identities and those of their families and friends would be protected. After the UN session on Hungary, Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold demanded the list of names. Bang-

Jensen refused to go back on his word and the word of the UN and refused to hand over the list.

For his courageous stand he was suspended, given a mock trial and fired from his UN job. His diplomatic career in shambles, himself a victim of attempted character-assassination, worried about his family and out of a job, he said on March 1, 1959: "I do not for one moment regret what I did. I do not see how I could have done anything else." These words were spoken before the Oriel Society of New York City, the only organization of its kind before which Mr. Bang-Jensen consented to appear. He stated further, "Anything I said would reveal the Red network within the UN."

Eight months later, after who knows what harrassment from his enemies, this brave man was dead. But because of his heroism several

thousand Hungarians are still alive.

Could this case be the beginning of the end for the United Nations?

Yes, if and when certain questions about the diplomat's death and about the secrets he carried are truthfully answered. For more than the Hungarian affair is involved. What "important secrets," known to Bang-Jensen, "could serve the Soviets well to remain concealed," (as stated by Robert Morris, former chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and friend and former counsel to Bang-Jensen)? Did possession of these secrets lead to his death?

There is something of the bizarre, the incongruous about the tragedy. An off-key note is hauntingly persistent. To those who knew him, even briefly, it is incredible that he could have taken his own life. The writer, who interviewed him, remembers his calm manner, his sober judgment and his normality while the center of a maelstrom of pressure and incrimination.

Was Bang-Jensen's death a suicide? Leading metropolitan newspapers, in reporting the discovery of Bang-Jensen's body, quoted the police as naming it "an obvious case of suicide" (*New York Times*, November 27), but many reporters pointed out glaring discrepancies.

What did the police mean by "obvious?"

Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary says that "obvious" means "easily discovered, seen, or understood; plain; evident." The word "evident" means "clear to the vision and understanding." Aside from the fact that he was dead from a bullet wound in his right temple, nothing is clear either to the vision or to the understanding in the death of Bang-Jensen. *The New York Daily Mirror*, on November 27, put it this way: "Too many unanswered questions conspicuously remained."

Webster defines "conspicuous" as "obvious to the eye or mind." So which is obvious, the so-called suicide or the questions that cast doubt upon it? Both cannot be "clear to the vision and understanding."

WOULD BANG-JENSEN, who was known not to believe in suicide, kill himself?

Mrs. Bang-Jensen was emphatic on this point: "He had religious scruples against this sort of thing. In discussing the suicide of others he always said to me, 'This is a senseless, useless sort of thing.'" (*New York Mirror*, November 27). She further said: "My husband was not the kind to run away from difficulties. He faced things." (*New York Herald Tribune*, November 27).

Bang-Jensen himself was even more specific. To at least one

associate he said: "If they find me hanging out of the window of the UN or dead on the pavement before the UN, everybody can be assured that I didn't commit suicide." (*World-Telegram*, November 27).

Where was Bang-Jensen for the 24-48 hours for which the police cannot so far account?

Two medical examiners disagreed on the time element. Dr. John F. Furey, who first examined the body, said the diplomat had been dead "at least 24 hours, possibly more," although he conceded that rainy weather could have upset estimates. Dr. Richard E. Grimes, who conducted an autopsy at Queens General Hospital, said Bang-Jensen had been dead "24 hours or less." As the *New York Daily Mirror* asked, "if Dr. Grimes was right, where had Bang-Jensen spent the 48 hours or so between Monday and Wednesday?"

In what position was the body found and where was the pistol?

The two leading New York morning papers gave entirely opposite answers. The *Times*, November 27, wrote: "The body lay on its back halfway across the path. . . . Nearby was a pearl-handled .25 caliber pistol." The *Herald Tribune*, November 27, reported: "He was sprawling face down on a bed of fallen leaves. The Colt pistol's barrel was pressed to his graying temple, on which

there were powder burns." The same article also described the pistol as "found clenched in his right hand."

Is it normal for a person who has shot himself in the temple (that is, in all likelihood, through the brain), to be found after death with the gun still clutched in his hand? According to an authoritative text, *Legal Medicine and Toxicology*, by Thomas A. Gonzales, M.D., Morgan Vance, M.D., and Milton Helpern, M.D., "The gun, in cases of suicide, is found, as a rule, near the corpse. In rare instances, it may be grasped in the hand of the deceased." The meaning of the word "rare" in this instance is "most unusual" or "practically never."

IS IT POSSIBLE for a person to be compelled to commit suicide? Yes answered reputable medical authorities. One successful method, referred to publicly in recent months by Judge Harold Medina on a national television program, is harassment. Through phone calls, notes, threats, etc., fear is engendered, then compulsion to suicide. Judge Medina explained that he, as a victim of such pressure, reached the point where he was afraid to go near an open window. And Judge Medina is no weakling. He is a strong man. The death of General Walter Krivitsky also is an example. His body

was found in a room of a small hotel in Washington, D.C., several years ago. As his friend, Whittaker Chambers, wrote: "He had been shot through the head and there was evidence that he had shot himself. At whose command?" Krivitsky, too, had assured his wife and friends that he would never kill himself. Mr. Chambers, in his account of the tragedy, quotes the saying: "Any fool can commit a murder, but it takes an artist to commit a good natural death." (page 485, *Witness*). It was said that Krivitsky was told: unless he killed himself, his son would be killed. This is harrassment.

Another method of compelling a person to commit suicide could be the combination of drugs or tranquilizers and hypnosis. Competent medical opinion states it is possible that certain sedatives or tranquilizers might make a person more amenable to suggestion. In similar fashion the same drugs would also be likely to make a person more amenable to hypnosis. If true, as reported, that Bang-Jensen was taking sedatives and tranquilizers, his will power to resist suggestion could have been greatly reduced.

Important names cast doubt on the suicide theory. Robert Morris asked that the FBI and the United States Senate take up the investigation "immediately—not tomorrow when it might be too late."

Tomorrow was too late. Judge

Morris's appeal appeared in New York papers on November 27. On November 28, the body of Povl Bang-Jensen was cremated!

The bewildering speed with which the cremation was authorized and carried out has raised questions in the minds of many because cremation destroys all evidence as far as the body is concerned.

WAS AN AUTOPSY performed and if so, what did it reveal? It is almost certain that one was performed because the law specifically states that in the case of a violent death an autopsy has to be performed. No permission is necessary. But the kind of autopsy performed on the body of Bang-Jensen has not been made public. A routine autopsy is seldom a complete one and reveals principally the immediate cause of death. Bang-Jensen died of a bullet wound in the head. But who pulled the trigger and under what circumstances? A complete autopsy which could provide important clues is an examination both grossly and microscopically of all the organs of a body with the intention of finding the cause of death and any other conditions that may have contributed to said death. A competent pathologist can perform a complete autopsy in one or two hours. A microscopic analysis, however, takes another one to two

days. Since Bang-Jensen's body was discovered on November 26 and cremated on November 28, was a complete autopsy performed?

Why has the widow not been allowed to see the note addressed to her? She was asked for specimens of her husband's handwriting which she produced, but her own requests to see the note—intended for her eyes—have been ignored. The note's contents were read to her but not shown to her. She has expressed her desire to examine both the handwriting and the paper on which the note is written.

Assistant Queens District Attorney, Bernard M. Patten, said the note "is a typical suicide note . . . and I see no reason to investigate its contents further if the note is genuinely in his handwriting." (*Herald Tribune*, November 27). Has Assistant District Attorney Patten never heard of a person's being forced to write a suicide note? Has Mr. Patten never heard of the "confessions" of Cardinal Mindszenty which were "genuinely" in the Cardinal's handwriting? Even if it can be proved that the Bang-Jensen note is in his handwriting, it tells us nothing of why and under what circumstances he wrote it.

Prominent in this case has been the reference to Bang-Jensen's having received psychiatric treatment. Who are the psychiatrists who reportedly treated Bang-Jensen? The

New York Mirror, November 29, reported: "Police said Dr. John H. Cornehlsen, of 11 Paddock Drive, Great Neck, reported treating Bang-Jensen and told them the diplomat contemplated suicide.

"The psychiatrist said he recommended Bang-Jensen to a colleague, Dr. F. S. Friedenberg, of 42 Elton St., Brooklyn, who also reported the former UN official seemed obsessed with the idea of destroying himself.

"Detectives said a third psychiatrist, Dr. Lawrence Strauss, of Great Neck, advised Bang-Jensen to take sedatives and tranquilizers."

ACCORDING TO the New York State Medical Society, in order to practice psychiatry one must first hold an M.D. degree and then specialize in psychiatry. In the 1959 Medical Directory of New York State, the name of Dr. John H. Cornehlsen does not appear. The 1959-60 telephone directory lists Dr. Cornehlsen as "Ph.D., Psychologist." Dr. F. S. Friedenberg is listed in the Medical Directory of New York State as "ass't otolaryngologist" (ear, nose and throat), "ass't neuro-psych." and "G.P." (general practitioner). Dr. Lawrence Strauss is listed in the Directory as "American Acad. of G.P.," "Ass't. physician Northshore Hosp."

Many of Bang-Jensen's friends were disturbed by details given out concerning his mental health. To

these friends, the Danish diplomat seemed a perfectly normal person, well-adjusted and certainly the last person who would seek or need psychiatric help.

Will this case die? Can it die? Or has the indomitable spirit of

Bang-Jensen already set forces in motion that will eventually destroy his—and our—enemies? If properly and thoroughly followed up and investigated, the Bang-Jensen case might be the beginning of the end for the United Nations.

From "The Anatomy of Freedom"

—*Judge Harold R. Medina*

"Remember how Forrestal jumped out of that window in the hospital? Well, about a month after that the pickets down in that little park in front of the courthouse began carrying some new signs, and they read: 'Medina will fall like Forrestal.' Well, that sounds funny. But they followed it up: telephone messages, 'Jump. Jump. You've got to jump,' letters, postal cards. . . . It was the only thing that really worked on me. It seems ever since I was a child I had been afraid of height. I had had this awful feeling of wanting to jump. I remember when I went to Niagara Falls with my father when I was sixteen years old, and I didn't dare go anywhere near the edge where everybody else was looking over and watching the Falls because I had that awful feeling of wanting to jump.

"I tell you, it was years before I got over what they did to me during that period of about a month or six weeks on that particular 'jumping out the window.' I remember when I got up to our apartment and was going to bed at night, Mrs. Medina would put those big windows up. . . . I would say, 'Eth, please, please put those down.' . . . She couldn't believe that I really meant it. And yet as I lay there in bed I had this feeling of wanting to get up and run for that window and jump out. . . . How many times in Russian history have (people) jumped out windows—remember Masaryk in Czechoslovakia? Remember that Russian schoolteacher . . . in the Russian Embassy in New York? There was a lot of talk that she jumped out to escape. Maybe, maybe not. She didn't die but lots of others in Russian history have. And just think, if you are all alone in their custody and they are working on you! I used to think they pushed the people out the window. But they don't need to do that. When they get working on you the way they know how to do, you jump out by yourself—you don't need to be pushed."—Pages 11-12

Return of Manuscript

Return postage, together with a self-addressed envelope, must be included with each manuscript submitted to insure its return.

Four Corners, U.S.A.

IN NEW YORK CITY, summer before last, a young lady on vacation decided she'd attend one of the free Shakespearean productions given in Central Park. She telephoned the Park Division of the Police Department to ask which play was on that night.

Seven nights, came an Irish brogued answer.

Seven nights? she repeated. "Oh, you must mean *Twelfth Night*.

"Well, I was only five nights off", laughed the policeman. "I knew it couldn't be *Ten Nights In A Bar Room*."

IN COON RAPIDS, IOWA, two 13 year-old-capitalists used communism's top man to turn a couple of bushels of ordinary corn into a quick \$100 profit. Because Khrushchev had visited this corn capital-for-a-day, the two found they could charge tourists 50 cents for a "souvenir ear."

IN LISBON FALLS, MAINE, when the town's five selectmen increased the tax rate on real estate, all the other citizens promptly called a special meeting and voted to dismiss the five from office.

IN MISSISSIPPI, state authorities faced with the reality that Miss America of 1959 and Miss America of 1960 both hailed from Mississippi, came up with this legend for the 1960 auto license plates:

Mississippi: Home of Miss Americas, Land of Beautiful Women

IN MADISON, WISCONSIN, a help wanted ad seeking a state beverage inspector read:

Young man wanted with ability to drink moderately on the job when the occasion demands.

IN CALIFORNIA, in a small town near Palo Alto, a candidate for mayor one night harangued his opponent. He accused him of being motivated in business only by greed and insinuated he had certain communist affiliations.

The slandered candidate in his next speech made reply. Greed he did not deny. In fact, he described his business habits in detail, for he had enjoyed a conspicuous success.

"And it's true, too, that in my quest to become the wickedest man in town I did try to join the Communist party." He shrugged. "I was bluntly refused. The cell said my enthusiasm in robbing my fellow man wasn't in keeping with the spirit of the Marxist doctrine."

**Don't jump to conclusions before reading
what is . . .**



**On
The
Next
Page**

by N. St. Barbe Sladen

IN THESE busy times it is probable that the first hasty perusal of a letter may lead to imperfect understanding, and much may depend on a second reading. Even a turn of a page may altogether change the meaning of a sentence.

A Chicago bishop went to New York to lecture on "Fools," and was introduced thus by Bishop Vincent: "Ladies and gentlemen, we are now to have a lecture on "Fools" by one of the most distinguished"—long pause and laughter—"men of Chicago." When silence was at length restored, the lecturer began: "Ladies and gentlemen, I am not as great a fool as Bishop Vincent"—pause and laughter—"would have you think."

The hopes of a priest rose when he heard during the last illness of

a lady that she would promise him a large sum of money for charity. She asked the priest to come nearer to her bedside. "Father," she said, "I have given you" "Stay," said the priest, wishing to have as many witnesses as possible hear details of the proposed legacy. "I will call in the family." When this had been done, the old lady continued: "I have given you a—great deal of trouble."

Lord Palmerston well understood pauses and the effect of suspense. While conducting an election campaign at Taunton, he was asked: "Will you give me a plain answer to a plain question?" "I will," he replied. "Will you, or will you not support this measure (a Reform Bill)?" Lord Palmerston replied: "I will" and stopped,

amidst Radical cheers, "not—another pause with loud Conservative cheers—"tell you."

Lord Erskine used to reply to letters soliciting subscriptions:

"Sir,

"I feel much honoured by your application to me and I beg to subscribe" (here it was invariably necessary to turn the page) "myself your very obedient servant."

A WELL-KNOWN DOCTOR, pleased with the beneficial properties of a certain mineral water, was instrumental in making it extremely popular, although his recommendations were prompted solely by the desire to benefit his patients and he expected no return.

One morning an effusive letter of thanks arrived, informing him that, in view of the great benefit he had so kindly conferred on their

business, "we venture to send you a hundred. . . ." He turned the page and continued to read "of our circulars for distribution."

After service one Sunday an elderly preacher announced the Lesson for the following Sunday. During the week some mischievous boys pasted together two pages of the passage proposed. This led to the minister's reading: "And Noah took unto himself a wife, who was" (here he turned over the "page") and continued: "forty cubits broad, and one hundred and forty cubits long." Readjusting his spectacles, he read the passage again to himself, and said, "My friends, although I have read the Bible many times, this is the first time I have ever seen this passage, but I take it as further evidence of the fact that man is most fearfully and wonderfully made!"

Editor's Reward

An editor knocked at the Pearly Gates,
His face was scarred and cold;
He stood before the man of fate
For admission to the fold.
"What have you done?" St. Peter asked
"To gain admission here?"
"I've been an editor, sir," he said
"For many and many a year,"
The Pearly Gates swung open wide,
St. Peter touched the bell—
"Come in," he said, "and choose your harp,
You've had your share of hell."

—Share Your Knowledge Review

ST. LOUIS DEFEATS METRO PLAN

Voters again condemn a plan which would
increase taxes and decrease self-rule

by Jo Hindman

A METRO SOAK-THE-TAXPAYER scheme fell flat in Missouri November 3, 1959, but Metro forces started at once, drumming up a new campaign.

A 13-hour avalanche of "no" votes beat the Metro city-county district Plan by margins of 2-1 in the City of St. Louis, 3-1 in County of St. Louis.

The Metro Plan would have slapped an extra layer of government over St. Louis county and municipal governments. Public services offered, Metro-style through the proposed giant Metro district, included regulation, ownership, and operation of mass transportation, traffic control, sewer and drainage, civil defense, masterplanning, special police services, economic development and "other" services. Fine-print features embraced election of certain Metro officers "at large," and bond issues without voter approval, devices

which reduce citizen control.

Publicized as the Greater St. Louis City-County District Plan, the draft legislation fell only a few features short of being a rehash of the infamous Miami-Dade Metro charter in Florida. Whereas the Florida document was openly drafted by charter-writing "experts" of the radical "1313" political complex, headquartered at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, which promotes collectivistic Metropolitan Government, the St. Louis Plan was covertly engineered upon advice supplied by Metro's core through local Metro sympathizers.

St. Louis area was selected by the "1313" complex as a Metro target as far back as 1956. In that year, a map was printed in a "1313" publication showing St. Louis city and county as part of a target area spraddling sections of Missouri and Illinois, to be

placed under observation and attack—social, economic, political attack.

Money flooded into the area from Ford Foundation, one of the powerful Metro “angels;” \$40,000 was divided between St. Louis University and Washington University to be spent on a “St. Louis metropolitan research study, and St. Louis referendum campaign.”

The study was published as *The Metropolitan St. Louis Survey* and as such was duly reported by “1313’s” monthly *National Civic Review*, October, 1957. The Survey subsequently served as a reference source from which the now-defeated Metro district Plan was drafted.

Keeping track of its St. Louis experiment, “1313” announced in 1958 the appointment of the 19-member St. Louis board of freeholders charged with drafting a plan to be voted upon by the citizens.

THE PUBLIC KICKOFF occurred soon after. A St. Louis newspaper ran a story on October 5, 1959, about the Metro manager of Miami-Dade who had come to town to tell St. Louis a glowing tale about Metro in Florida. Back where he came from, Metro-weary citizens of Miami-Dade were hinting that the Metro manager’s salary should be docked for payroll time squandered in St. Louis.

KMOX-TV of St. Louis sponsored a pro-Metro panel featuring the peripatetic Miami-Dade official, and the station never deviated from the pro-Metro course set at the time.

In March, 1959, “1313” publications were describing the St. Louis Freeholders as pondering between two Metro plans.

In June and July, a “1313” publication presented a condensed version of the now-defeated Plan with the announcement that the election would occur on November 3, 1959.

Almost as an afterthought, the “1313” predicted that the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* and the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* would throw pro-Metro editorial weight behind the Plan. Facts proved the prediction; the two newspapers started pro-Metro editorializing when the election was three months distant.

Citizens for self-government, without any foundation grant, made a study of both city and county government, then came out against the Metro district Plan, and never faltered once, although every Metro trick of the trade—and then some—were pitted against self-rule during the long and bitter campaign.

Metro campaigning followed the usual 3-p format: propagandize, promote, persuade—typified by the “survey,” the “experts,” and

the "locals" who loaned their names to the Metro cause.

In "1313" parlance, the latter are circuitously referred to as "stuffed shirts." Plain talk in St. Louis calls them "judas goats," in derision of the trained animal that lures his corral-mates up the ramp to slaughter, then steps nimbly aside before the blow falls.

The Metro 3-p format appeared as transparent as jelly to Missourians who are fabled for canny insight. As one self-rule campaigner put it:

The formula calls for the press to use about \$500,000 worth of free space to sell the project. The opponents either have no mention, or some snide remark like 'longing for the cow pastures' is printed about them. The proponents of the scheme are given extensive and flattering write-ups. Lengthy, favorable stories, with pictures and diagrams are printed. Now we are really rolling!

Then comes the clincher. The endorsements are solicited and the names of the endorsers are printed favorably. If possible, get a clergyman or so. Of course, an integral part of the medicine show is to omit the mention of the many clergymen, lawyers, doctors, businessmen, civic leaders, engineers, and the thousands of average citizens who oppose the Plan. It could cause real harm to the Plan if you picture the opponents as

anything but misguided obstructionists, crackpots, persons of questionable ancestry.

Then the *holy of holies* comes out and endorses the matter. By this, I mean the League of Women Voters. This is supposed to give the matter real sanctity.

CITIZENS in St. Louis and elsewhere have yet to find an occasion when the League of Women Voters has gone against the editorial policy of the pro-Metro press. The League was welcomed as a "1313" adjunct many years ago and since has served as one of the shrillest of all pro-Metro mouthpieces. When members of the League of Women Voters get the "hit and run" signal from a Metro editorial page, away they go!

The Metropolitan St. Louis Survey figures and projections for 1965, subsidized by Ford Foundation, were exposed by a former St. Louis alderman as being erroneous, as follows:

The Metropolitan Survey showed a total figure of \$10.5 million for the cost of the St. Louis police force in 1955 and the projected cost for 1965 as just slightly higher than that amount. Actually, the costs of the police for 1959 had risen to more than \$16 million topping the unrealistic Metro figure.

Other findings were proved faulty.

Opinion in St. Louis holds that the Metropolitan Survey has been misleading, unscientific, the biggest hoax of modern times, and unworthy of the names of the two Universities which sponsored it; furthermore, that perhaps the Universities should repudiate further attempts to tell the public that the findings are a guide to evaluating governmental changes.

Missourians were quick to perceive the extra layer of government posed by the Metro city-county district Plan. Public opinion balked.

A hysterical note crept into the pro-Metro press which belabored the public with panicky remarks to the effect that the St. Louis area would shrivel and die without the economic development provided by the Metro Plan.

The outlying "county press," on the other hand, situated in independent smaller cities, bravely carried the true facts.

Metro masterplanning written into the St. Louis Plan would provide the brutal political power to regiment and to acquire the private property of the many for the commercial gain of a fraternal few. The Plan's underlying economics are of the same worm-eaten unsoundness which currently supports Metro's urban renewal program, as vested in HHFA (Housing and Home Finance Agency).

Against stacked odds, St. Louis

citizens for self-government carried on; their days, nights, bread-and-butter working hours in many cases, were consumed by the toil of getting the truth out, placing the facts before those who vote.

Hundreds of thousands of words of debate, printed and spoken, swirled in St. Louis county and its 96 municipalities. The unprecedented outpouring ended in a flat "no" against Metro from the voters.

Metro launched its usual post-election brainpicking to discover why it had failed, and dredged up various alibis among which was the sodden excuse that "it rained." Three hours before the polls closed, rain struck the St. Louis area. A tornado warning also has been blamed for a Metro defeat in Kansas City. Actually, Metro analysts may be hewing closer to reality when they correctly assess "fear of taxation" as the reason which is causing the intelligent public to vote against Metro.

THE SITUATION in St. Louis contains an ingredient which is coming to the fore in various "1313" target areas: Certain obstructionists appear to be aggravating governmental matters instead of solving them. When citizen endurance reaches a breaking point, a Metro politician usually steps forward with an "efficiency and economy" solution—inevitably a Metro proposal that would cost

the taxpayers more money.

The Metro movement, in all its various stages, is becoming recognized as a big grab for political power: Metro political consolidation moves government farther from the citizens; Metro abolishment of elective offices subjugates citizens under Metro appointees whose irresponsible performance becomes untouchable by voters.

These and other hashmarks of Metropolitan Government, teamed with Metro's grandiose program of public services to be dispensed regardless of cost, augur higher and heavier taxation, and with little or no hope of redress or cure left to the citizen voter.

During the St. Louis campaign a disgruntled Metro group which held out for a Metro city-county merger, scorned the "half loaf" approach of the district Plan to such a degree that the splinter group worked to defeat the Plan. Scarcely had the ballot boxes been emptied when this anti-Plan Metro group kissed and made up with the Plan people. Now, this reconciled coalition has announced the intention of going all out for a complete city-county Metro merger.

"It'll take about \$250,000.00," a Metro spokesman said.

The amount undoubtedly includes another "survey." Discredited features of the Metropolitan St. Louis Survey, financed by

Ford Foundation, may cause Metro to send its own team of legmen to St. Louis from "1313's" Public Administration Service, the charter-writers responsible for the Miami-Dade fiasco.

At any rate, "1313's" intense interest in not only St. Louis but the entire State of Missouri foretells more to come.

WHILE the St. Louis campaign was getting underway, Metro cross-currents tore at the rest of Missouri. Described by the "1313" complex as a "patchwork of government," the State was jockeyed into position for a "1313" working-over when the Governor asked for enactment of a bill leading toward reorganization of the executive agencies of the State.

On the legislative front, powers working upon the Legislatures of Missouri, Illinois and the federal government quietly enlarged the scope of an existent interstate compact, to include public enterprise features, and to put the financing provisions of the bi-State Agency on a free-wheeling basis, removed from states' control.

The bi-State Metro coup buried a river, politically speaking. The Mississippi formerly served as a boundary line separating Missouri from Illinois, as civil entities. Now, the "strengthened" Missouri-Illinois Bi-State Development Agency —geared to build and operate

docks, warehouses, grain elevators, sewage plants, transportation facilities, etc—overlaps both states and reportedly covers 3,000 square miles extending in all directions some 35 miles around St. Louis as a hub and influences 225 municipalities, 750 taxing districts, and almost 2,000,000 persons.

By contrast, the defeated St. Louis city-county district would have covered 554 square miles and a population of approximately 1,451,000 persons.

So, while citizens on the Missouri side of the river were defending themselves against a situation triggered by city-county Metro

pressures, their best interests appear to have been betrayed at federal-state level by another segment of the Metro machine.

The situation not only exposes the appalling confusion stirred up by the Metro movement wherever it goes, but reveals the irresponsible lengths to which the "1313" Metro complex will go to destroy the basic framework of American republican government.

In the face of such Metro frenzy, the resounding St. Louis victory for self-rule ranks as a topflight development in a trend, and perhaps may mark a fateful defeat in the history of Metro.

Pepperpot Patriots

Philadelphia Pepperpot is truly an American dish. It was created at Valley Forge out of necessity.

During that winter when Washington's soldiers were in rags, with shoes worn thin, and food ever lacking, the cooks had to make ends meet with nothing but odds and ends which met just before the starvation line.

One day Washington sent for his head cook. He explained the current crisis and demanded a hearty dish.

"But there is nothing in the kitchen but scraps," the cook protested.

"A few hundred pounds of tripe, the gift of a nearby butcher. Some peppercorns, the gift of a Germantown patriot. The rest all scraps."

Washington told him to use what he had but the result had to be hearty. So the cook experimented. The tripe was scrubbed and put in pots to simmer until tender. Out of the odds and ends, additions were made. The peppercorns were ground and put in, adding their fire. As the early darkness crept upon the hungry men, the great pots exuded a comforting, heart-warming aroma, and at the call of the bugle, the soldiers came to eat their fill. They began to joke and laugh again.

"Bring on the Redcoats," they cried.

"This dish is the stuff for heroes," Washington said. "What is its name?"

"I have conceived it, but not called it," replied the cook. "But pepperpot would be my humble suggestion, sir."

"Then call it Philadelphia Pepperpot," Washington declared, "in honor of your home town."

IN THE MERCURY'S OPINION

Storms of 1960

by Russell Maguire

VENTUALLY, water always finds its own level. Also, chickens come home to roost. The results of many acts of treason, since 1933, must soon be faced. Be sure and read in this issue "The Day of Infamy" and "Textile Troubles."

In the February issue, you were moved by "Pornography, a Political Weapon;" in January, by "The *Lady Chatterley's Lover* Case," "Front Men Ike and K;" also by "The Whiskey Trust" in the December issue.

As these words are written (December 9, 1959), it would appear: 1, that a Middle East nation may in February or March spark another act of aggression; 2, that the Rothschilds and other foreigners will further siphon off our wealth and our resources; 3, that unemployment will substantially increase during the latter part of 1960 and during 1961; 4, that Wall Street bankers will give more of our financial wealth to Israel, Soviet Russia and its "captive nations;" 5, that a group of militant clergy will soon start to tell the people the truth

about the unchristian and treasonable activities of some alien minded people; 6, that the loyal God-loving people of our country are now fed up with:

- a. Aliens illegally flooding into our country and undermining it.
- b. "Debt-money" and the "planned" wars and crises.
- c. Brain-washing, dishonest school books and pornographic literature.
- d. Crooked and dangerous TV programs along with "loaded" movies.
- e. "Discrimination" and excessive taxation against our native born population who built up these United States.
- f. Fluoridation and other poisons constantly fed to young and old.

People must now organize "economic watchdog committees" which will urge patriots not to do business with those who directly or indirectly help the conspiracy.

Without your help, there will remain many ignorant creatures in this darkened world. With your help, financial and otherwise, many

"spiritual captives" will get out of their "debt-money" strait-jackets. Be ambassadors! Let us preach the "Gospel of the Kingdom" which was the divine message that Jesus brought to the world.

As Victor Hugo so truly said, "*There is nothing more powerful than an idea whose time has come.*" The "idea whose time has come" is to name and expose the traitors and the subversives who are poisoning and twisting the minds and bodies of both young and old. The

day of reckoning cannot longer be delayed. A reaction is in order and reaction is the Law of Life. People owe it to themselves, their children and their grandchildren to take part in "spreading this idea." The over-taxed and betrayed citizens of these United States must soon see the Red Light of the enemy. It advances disintegration and tyranny.

Jesus, the Son of God, gave us the green light. He said, "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life."

Marxist Immigration Threat to U. S.

The purpose of the persistent minority opposing effective immigration laws is to open our gates. Abner Green (original name Abraham Greenberg), "American Committee for the Foreign Born" executive, in such articles as "Immigration Rules Inspired by Hitler," which have appeared in the Communist *Daily Worker*, and Eugene Lyons' (real name Morris Gobelow) "The Refugee Residue; a Free-World Failure," published in *Reader's Digest*, May, 1959, make this appeal. Lyons is a member of the Zellerbach Commission, which, like the Green organization, urges that it is America's duty to admit more refugees. Over the years, the minority has urged curious procedures.

In the 77th Congress, First Session (1941) Congressman Dickstein, introduced House Bill 2791, to admit to Alaska refugees to "the total of all unused quotas of all countries, for the last six years," with the provision that "No such immigrant colonist shall be permitted to emigrate to the Continental United States for at least five years from the date of his arrival in Alaska." This scheme failed. A "safe guard" proposed that the country of origin of the additional admitees must agree to take them back if they proved undesirable.

Under another scheme, providing that no refugee should be admitted unless a responsible person or organization guaranteed that he would not become a public charge, thousands were admitted. California's Attorney General (now Governor) Edmund G. Brown, in the *Oakland Tribune* (July 27, 1957), stated that some 750 such immigrants are in California's mental hospitals at a tax-payer-cost of \$750,000 a year. California, in a test case, sued in New York to recover \$4,721 for four years' care of a refugee in a California mental hospital. Judge Henry Silverman threw the case out of court, on the ground that the guarantee constituted a moral obligation only, not a legal obligation, and was therefore not collectible. The *San Francisco Examiner* (October 13, 1957) stated that Judge Silverman's decision freed from obligation the sponsors of nearly 6,000,000 immigrants.

Rothschilds and Rockefellers Part II

AN EDITORIAL in the *New York Times* December 9, 1959, read as follows:

How far the economic position of the major industrial countries of Western Europe has come since the physical devastation visited upon them by World War II is clearly reflected in the fact that today a nation-wide syndicate of about 80 of the leading investment banking houses of this country is offering \$50 billion in 20-year bonds carrying the guarantee of the Fourth Republic of France. This is the first public offering of an issue of French securities since the 1920's, and it is the largest foreign bond issue (other than those of Canada) to make its appearance in the American capital market since World War II.

Researchers say that a privately-owned Rothschild land bank, the Credit Foncier de France (which is something like a Land or Building and Loan Association) is bringing out this 20 year, 5½ per cent loan. The fact that the Republic of France guarantees this loan is open confirmation of the fact that the Rothschilds today, as for many years in the past, dominate France. Active in this financing will be (Rothschild's) Lazard

Freres & Co. and other banking firms influenced by the international group. With all our tragic experience in foreign bonds, will investors go for them again?

We frequently have warned MERCURY readers about the activities of the Rothschilds and their advising and guiding the Rockefeller interests in the United States: Here are a few "nuggets:"

During the brawls which attended the creation of the "Oil Monopoly," the Rockefellers quickly learned the convenience of carefully hand-carved public opinion. They began early to be openhanded with reputation manufacturers such as Ivy Lee (whose real name was Lepkovitz—see MERCURY page 157, August, 1959). Rothschild's Russian-born Lee made a fortune over the years "laundering" the Rockefeller name.—*Money Made Mysterious*, page 38.

Testimony on page 4590, Part 13, of the Hearings of the Internal Security Commission shows that the Institute of Pacific Relations was used by the Soviets to collect information not only on the United States, but also on Japan and China.

On page 4850 you will find a schedule stating that the Institute of Pacific Relations received \$291,000 from the Carnegie Foun-

dation, and on page 4851 a statement that \$4,144,771.48 was allocated to the Institute of Pacific Relations by the Rockefeller Foundation.—*MERCURY*, page 47, July, 1956.

The Communists want us to be drowned in an ocean of worthless currency. The privately owned Federal Reserve System (created by Paul Moritz Warburg, agent for the Rothschilds) stands ready to create that ocean.—Major George Racey Jordan, *MERCURY*, page 141, January, 1958.

The Carnegie-Rockefeller influence is bad. In two generations they can change the minds of the people and can make them conform to the cult of the Rockefellers.—U. S. Senator Chamberlain, *MERCURY*, page 61, May, 1959.

The Zionist bankers from the day Rockefeller struck oil, have financed him . . . H. L. Birum, authority on money manipulation, in his publication, *The Hidden Power*.—*MERCURY*, page 61, May, 1959.

The Rockefeller Foundation picked up the check for the Institute of Pacific Relations meeting at Lucknow, India, in October, 1950, after John Foster Dulles had approved this action. “Do You Know,” *MERCURY*, page 127, July, 1957.

The people of England are now investigating Baron Rothschild's influence on Burgess and MacLean. Americans who unnecessarily lost their sons in Korea should also investigate.—“Do You Know,” *MERCURY*, page 118, January, 1957.

The international cartel system

(for the control of trade and commerce), makes the Rothschilds, the Rockefellers, the Lehmans, the Warburgs and the Weinbergs “brotherhood brothers.”—“Do You Know,” *MERCURY*, page 117, January, 1957.

The Rothschilds and other bankers including the Rockefellers have been given a chunk of Sumatra, the fabulously rich Indonesian Island. Hitler once said that it would make Germany self-contained if they could acquire it. This was his sole reason for occupying the Netherlands during World War II.—“Do You Know,” *MERCURY*, page 115, May, 1959.

In 1937, (two years before the outbreak of planned World War II) the third and present Lord Rothschild was asked where he would live when the lease of the Rothschild Piccadilly (London) home fell in (meaning expired). He replied: “Nowhere probably; I just don't know. Not until after the war anyway.”—*Daily Express*, London, April 28, 1937.

After 1926, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee assisted in the Soviet projects for the Jews in the Crimea and the Ukraine, supplementing the work of the American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., joined with Julius Rosenwald in contributing a half million dollars to this scheme.—*Zionist Network*, page 56.

Later, we will give you additional facts about the Rothschilds and the Rockefellers. Also we will give facts about the Drug Trust they dominate in these United States.



by Dana Stanton

EVERY SO OFTEN, amidst the flowery words of the writers and the poets, a colossal misrepresentation appears, referring to the eating habits of a lovely, cultured, young lady. It goes something like this: "The willowy enchantress carefully measured and balanced, with her fork, each dainty bit of the golden pheasant. She barely touched the French cuisine. Milady had a bird-like appetite."

If milady did in fact have the appetite of a bird, however, she probably would not have been able to rise from the table. And it is certain her indigestion would have been as acute a case as medical science has thus far encountered.

The English sparrow eats more than half its weight in food, grain, etc., daily. A yellow throated warbler will consume as many as 10,000 tree lice from sun-up to

sun-down. A pair of grosbeaks generally visit the nest to feed the young 450 times per day. Sixty grasshoppers have been found in a single night hawk after its feeding period. A female martin can handle as many as 2,000 mosquitoes in one session, and a scarlet tanager devours gypsy moths at the rate of 35 a minute for periods up to 18 minutes at a time.

Did we say milady with a similar appetite, conceivably would have acute indigestion? This was a gross understatement; milady would burst. So the next time your appetite is compared to that of a feathered creature—unless you feel up to eating half your weight in pot-roast and potatoes, or 35 carrots a minute for 18 minutes at a time—perhaps your reply to "Milady hath a bird-like appetite," should be: "How dare you, sir!"

AN APPEAL TO THE FREE WORLD*

The West must not forget that the Russian people were the first people to be enslaved and terrorized by international Communism.

by H. I. H. The Grand Duke Vladimir of Russia

IN THESE CRITICAL DAYS . . . I have decided to make the following appeal to the statesmen and public opinion of all nations still free from Communist domination. . . . I make this pronouncement as the rightful representative of the true Russia, and of the entire Russian nation, as heir to a centuries-old tradition, and present head of the historical dynasty, which the Russian nation called upon to govern and protect it more than 300 years ago and which ruled until recently over a sixth part of the world.

I speak in the name of the Russia whose Emperor, my uncle Nicholas II, later martyred by the Communists, was responsible for the initiative that resulted in the Hague Convention . . . the first honest attempt to establish jus-

tice and lasting peace among the nations . . .

It is apparent that those who direct the policies of the Western Powers are at a loss or unwilling to find a solution to the problems confronting the world today. On the one hand we have an aggressive World Communism, and on the other nations anxious for peace. The former persistently and unscrupulously pursues the definite objective of world domination. It possesses a dictatorial center for the control of its operations. It is supported by tremendous funds and well-organized fifth columns in all countries. . . . The free nations have no precise aims, no clear or constructive policy and no unity of leadership. This lack of a common political ideal . . . has now brought about a state of general confusion. . . .

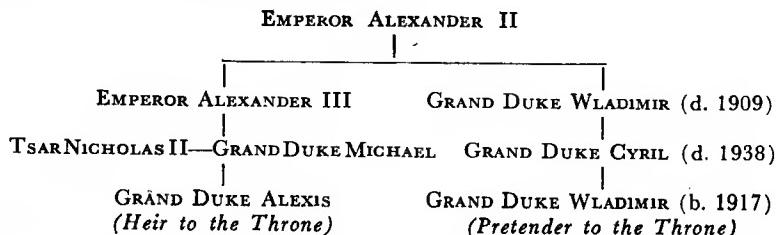
The most iniquitous and poten-

*From *The Struggle for World Power* by George Knupffer.

tially dangerous of these errors lies in a radically false conception of the Russian problem. The Soviet Union is arbitrarily identified with Russia, and the aims of Communist policy with those of National Russia. . . . There are persons who go so far as to maintain that the entire Russian people are responsible for everything that has

the Soviet Union, is further identified by the majority of Western statesmen and journalists who, for reasons difficult to understand, persist in calling the USSR Russia. . . . The Soviets themselves officially abolished the historical name of the Russian Empire some 30 years ago. . . . The Russian people are, in fact, the first victims of

The Grand Duke Wladimir was born in August, 1917, in Finland, soon after his parents, the late Grand Duke Cyril and the late Grand Duchess Victoria of Russia, grand-daughter of Queen Victoria of England, had escaped from Petrograd (St. Petersburg). The Grand Duke Cyril, first cousin to Tsar Nicholas II, was a Rear Admiral and last commanding officer of the Tsar's Naval Guards. Grand Duke Wladimir, his only son, is by the Law of Succession the Head of Imperial House and Pretender to the Throne of Russia. This is shown in a short family tree of the Romanovs, the Russian Imperial Family.



(Sixteen members of the Russian Imperial Family were murdered by the Bolsheviks. All descendants of Alexander III were killed.)

been done and is still being done by the international Communist organization. These errors are cleverly fomented by the real instigators of the present world crisis, i.e., the Communists and their conscious or unconscious international associates. This antagonism towards Russia, rather than

International Communism, which has claimed so many others. . . .

Before it is too late, it is imperative that all free nations realize that Russia is wholly distinct from the [citadel] of World Communism established on its territory. . . . The way . . . to end the present crisis and remove

the Communist menace depends on the clear comprehension of this fact.

COMMUNISM, a product entirely foreign to Russia, was introduced there by the invaders from Western Europe and elsewhere. They have made Russia a base of operations for promoting world revolution. It has vast natural riches of the Russian Empire at its disposal and uses the labor and endurance of the Russian people, controlled by highly developed terrorist techniques, as no more than weapons in its campaign. It also employs the national Russian territory as a trial ground for criminal social and economic experiments with the system it intends to impose upon the whole of humanity . . .

In foreign relations, the Soviet Government has never given any evidence of good faith or shown respect for those with whom it deals, nor is it ever likely to do so. Its very creed allows no such restraints on its freedom of action. When the Western Powers, either through ignorance or criminal complicity, regard the behavior of Soviet representatives abroad as acts of Russian diplomacy, they are once again only playing into the hands of the Communists. The latter are only too glad of any such opportunity to foster among their enemies the dangerous misconception that the Russian people,

and not they themselves, are responsible for their immoral and criminal acts. The ill-feeling created by this unjust confusion is practically useful to the Soviets. It enables them to convince the Russian people that the enmity of the Western Powers is directed towards Russia as such. Thus, in the event of war, the Soviet leaders, in spite of the Russian people's genuine hatred of them, would again be able to employ Russian patriotism for the defense of alien Communism. . . .

The Russian Empire during the last decades of its existence voluntarily ceded certain territories that were not considered of vital strategic importance. It is not in any country's interest for it to annex foreign territory and subjugate other peoples that have their own age-old history, culture, traditions and language. It is, indeed, dangerous because such violations of the legitimate rights invariably create lasting enmities. These errors have been frequent in the past; few nations can claim never to have committed any injustice of this kind in the course of their history. For example, Imperial Russia made precisely such a mistake in the case of Poland. It should, however, be remembered that during the first World War Russia promised that Poland would be granted her independence when hostilities ended. The international

power that invaded the country prevented that promise from being carried out.

ANYONE DISPOSED to judge the situation in Russia in the light of normal standards of decency and Christian morality cannot but come to the following conclusions:

(1) The majority of the Russian people is radically opposed to Communism and loathes . . . everything it represents. It is true that at the beginning of the revolution part of the population was carried away by the propaganda and fraudulent promises of the Communists. Even so, shortly after the seizure of power by the latter in October, 1917, many Russians took up arms against them, fighting them openly for four years while the Civil War lasted, and continuing the struggle thereafter in repeated attempted risings.

(2) The Soviet regime has cost Russia millions of lives and brought her people untold suffering. Both after the 1917 revolution and while the frontier was open during the German retreat of the last war, as many Russians as could escape did so, preferring to face the hardships of exile rather than endure the miseries of Red rule. The plight of the greater part of the population, who had no choice but to remain, is of course infinitely worse. They are obliged to live under Soviet dictatorship, a reign

of terror and oppression, which has sent close on 20,000,000 men, women and children to slavery and slow death in forced labor and concentration camps.

(3) If the Russian people were really contented under Communism, such terror and total disregard for human life would assuredly be unnecessary. Nor would tens of thousands of displaced persons have made every effort to avoid repatriation after the last war. Nor again, as happened later in Western Germany and Italy, would many of these have chosen suicide, rather than let themselves be repatriated forcibly by the Allied Military Authorities in accordance with Stalin's demands conceded to him at Yalta by the Western Democracies.

* * *

At the beginning of the German-Soviet war millions of soldiers of the Red Army went over to the Germans, believing them to be sincere enemies of Communism seeking to deliver Russia and her people from their Soviet rulers. These soldiers not only crossed to the opposite camp in order to escape to freedom, they also expected and were fully willing to join forces with the Germans in fighting Communism, although it was not until towards the end of the war, when the Germans found themselves hard pressed, that they were re-

luctantly allowed to do so. These men were by no means sympathizers with either national-socialism or fascism, nor were they traitors to their country, as was maintained by Soviet propaganda (which was seemingly clever enough to convince the Western Powers); they were merely endeavoring to take advantage of what appeared to be a chance, however slender, to free their country.

THE ACTION of these soldiers was a simple and spontaneous expression of the deepest aspirations of the Russian people, millions of whom, no more traitors than they or their fellow-countrymen abroad, but equally resolute enemies of Communism [perceived] in an armed intervention against the Soviet Union the sole means of liberating their country from the most terrible tyranny history has known.

It was a tragedy for Russia and for the world . . . that the Western Democracies were at that time Allies, and also considered themselves friends, of the Soviet Union.

* * *

There is no question in my mind that Russia, freed from Communism rule and having recovered its traditional form of government, will live in peace and friendship with her neighbors and all other countries, if for no other reason than that her own resources are

wholly sufficient for her needs. . . . Russia has been slow to make the most of her inexhaustible natural resources. The economic and administrative progress that was being made during the last reign was halted by the revolution and the Communist seizure of power that followed it. Notwithstanding the intensive exploitation of the country's natural wealth by the Soviets, Russia under their rule has become a nation of paupers because the productive effort of the Russian people is now primarily devoted to manufacturing armaments and fostering world revolution.

The reorganization of Russia's economy for peaceful aims will be a long and arduous task, which affords ample scope for the employment of foreign specialists and also be of the utmost assistance in restoring normal economic conditions throughout the world.

In Imperial Russia any foreigner had the right to work as and where he pleased. Many thousands founded business [concerns] of their own, and for generations prospered in peace and security, as numbers of them can still testify. Their experience is in striking contrast with the precarious existence led today by the few foreigners who are allowed to enter the USSR. Even diplomats are continually shadowed by the political police and have [neither] liberty of movement nor any chance of mingling freely with

the people. A national Russia would have no need of an iron curtain and would certainly adopt an open-door policy, which in a world freed from Communism would be the best assurance of mutual understanding and confidence.

WHEN Communism, which has given the world the supreme example of lawlessness and amorality has been finally van-

lent in its attacks on religion and morals, for it is religion alone, and especially Christianity, that gives man the courage and strength to live by and uphold such moral and spiritual values as survive in the world today. The faith of the majority of Russians is Orthodox Christianity. Being myself of that faith, I attach the utmost importance to the bonds that so closely unite Russia and the Orthodox

This appeal by Grand Duke Wladimir was first made public in England in 1952. However, the pink politicians of the Free West paid little or no attention to the appeal of the Russian Grand Duke whose views, as expressed here, are the keynote to the solution of the Russian problem.

The All-Russian Monarchist Front, an international organization composed of White Russian emigres, support the position of the Grand Duke. Boris Brasol ("The World at the Cross Road"), of New York City, is chairman of the Executive Bureau of this group. This organization of patriotic Russians strongly believe that the people of Russia will rise *en masse* and rally behind the restoration of the Monarchy. They are strongly opposed to the plan being promoted by the Voice of America to split Russia into many dummy republics.

Many have correctly interpreted the true history of Russia and the enlightened role the Romanov Dynasty has played in world affairs. Those who perhaps have some doubt concerning the importance of the role to be played by the Grand Duke Wladimir in this crusade should recall that the Soviets stirred the patriotic fervor of the Russians during World War II by exhorting them to defend, not Communism, but the sacred soil of Holy Russia and the Glory of the Tsars against the Nazi invaders. Or, recall the statement made by Trotsky to the effect that had the Allied armies invading Russia during the Revolution come in to restore the Romanovs, the Bolsheviks would have been finished in a fortnight.

quished, an order of true justice will have to be established, not only in a new Russia, but throughout the world. . . .

• • •

Communism is particularly viru-

Church. At the same time I respect the right of others to worship God in their own way, and in the Russia of tomorrow everyone will, I sincerely trust, have the freedom to do so. . . .

• • •

For over 30 years the Western Powers have deliberately ignored the desperate plight of my great people under the Communist terror. They have been few indeed who have ventured occasionally to [remind] the world that in the "remoter parts of Europe" millions of their fellowmen were doomed to inhuman suffering and death in prisons and concentration camps. The nations were sadly indifferent.

It is more than apparent that no final remedy to the situation can be hoped for from either the UN or any other kind of conference or meeting. . . . The Soviets, even when they give ground, do so only in order to resume their offensive at a more opportune moment. . . . The ultimate aim of Communism remains, as it has been from the first, the domination of the world by an unscrupulous oligarchy having absolute control of all labor and wealth.

Political and military circles in the West appear also to have reached the conclusion that the only argument the leaders of World Communism understand is that of force. . . . Had the Western Powers understood early enough the true nature of World Communism and destroyed it before it had time to take root in Russia, had they heeded those who tried in vain to warn both responsible political circles and public opinion of the universal danger menacing them, the

tragic spread of Communism in the world today would have been avoided and preparations for yet another world war would most probably have been unnecessary.

WAR IS ALWAYS to be deplored for it brings in its train untold suffering, makes victims of those least responsible and is wantonly destructive, and I would certainly never choose to advocate it as a means of settling international disputes. I would not, however venture to affirm that communism today can still be destroyed without a world war. It is a gravely mistaken notion, and one which could have dangerous consequences, to suppose that a revolution can take place in Russia without some form of external assistance. . . . Unfortunately the Russian people, for all their hatred of their present rulers, are powerless to overthrow them in time of peace unless they can defend themselves. Otherwise they will continue to be held down by the existing system of terror and denunciation.

There is only one effective way of limiting the horrors of a war against Communism, and at the same time achieving a rapid victory, *viz.*, to secure the active and willing cooperation of the Russian people in the common cause. For, inevitably, the Russian people must be the deciding factor in this fight to the death. . . .

To win the confidence and obtain the assistance of the Russian people, the latter will have to be convinced that the Western Powers are fighting Communism and not waging war on Russia. The vast majority of the Russian people, and of the soldiers of the Red Army, is certainly anti-Communist. The Russian, however, has been so often deceived that he is bound to be suspicious . . . of foreigners and their promises. Experience with the Germans, and later with the Allied Powers, who so inhumanly handed over anti-Communist volunteers to the Soviet Union, makes it unlikely that large numbers of Russians will voluntarily come over and join the anti-Soviet forces, as they did at the beginning of the German campaign.

The cooperation of the Russian people, moreover, will not be ob-

tained unless the Western Powers are themselves genuinely convinced that a Free Russia should take its rightful place in the comity of nations. They will have to make it clear that they have no intention of conquering, destroying or splitting up Russia. They will have to give manifest proof from the first that they are fighting for real liberty and true justice. . . .

I put forward the above thoughts and reflections impelled by a sense of moral responsibility towards my country and my people, towards our unhappy generation, vainly seeking a solution to its problems and towards history. I earnestly hope and pray my words will be understood and approved, both by my fellow-countrymen and by all who at present view the future with apprehension and anxiety.

Some Dumb People Are Pretty Smart

Allen County, Indiana, residents, it seems, are too dumb to know what's good for them—so local "Planners" tried to "sell" the dumb people on the great good of appointive—as opposed to elective—government.

Constitutions and charters still being in effect, they called a series of meetings to do just that. To their surprise they found almost unanimous hostility to their "Plan" for Metro government. A County Commissioner who favors the "Plan," Sam Cook, got up in front and the "dumb" people began asking him a lot of surprisingly intelligent questions. Finally, a citizen remarked,

"You must think people are pretty dumb."

Cook replied, "They're just a bunch of dumb people and we've got to protect them."

A speaker asked for a vote. "All those who favor this county planning hold up your hands." There were a few scattered hands lifted. "Now all those who are against this thing hold up your hands," he said. The room became a sea of waving hands.—Adapted from the *Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette*.

MERCURY WARNED YOU

✓ THE INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND has the power to destroy our Constitution, to vitiate the decisions of our Supreme Court and to assume power to regulate the number of dollars in circulation by arbitrarily limiting them to a definite ratio (which it has power to fix) to a fluctuating hoard of gold. They will have the power to order our U. S. government to call in all currency in circulation in exchange for a new currency at a ratio of new for old.—SYDNEY H. FOSTER. (November, 1958, page 121.)

✓ IF THE COMMUNISTS have been able to go so far [in Asia] with false promises that answer the yearnings of broad masses, without either the ability or the intention to fulfill them, how much farther could we go if we utilized our own tactics fearlessly, telling the truth boldly, and reinforcing it with a healthy and frank power! Until we do, the Asian can be expected to follow a neutrality that is against ourselves.—EDWARD HUNTER. (September, 1952, page 51.)

✓ THE REAL GOAL of communism is to centralize all power. Our alleged "Civil Rights" Bill will give our "captive citizens" a choice between coming torture, slave labor and mass murder or complete submission to Red dictatorship. Neither would provide human or civil rights!— "In the Mercury's Opinion." (March, 1959, page 97.)

✓ CONGRESSMAN JOHN DOWDY of Texas, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, said of the Civil Rights Act on June 14, 1957, "When the Attorney General can haul a citizen into court, enjoin him because of what somebody *thinks* he is *thinking*, deprive him of his legal rights, convict him without due process and subject him to criminal punishment for an alleged civil offense, we will have achieved the ultimate in absurdity and the height of tragedy."—"In the Mercury's Opinion." (March, 1959, page 98.)

✓ DANGER OF FALLOUT is not nearly as great to the American people as the danger from chemical additives to our food supply.—DR. EDWARD TELLER, of the University of California, inventor of the H-bomb. (May, 1959, page 62.)

✓ WE HAVE BEEN milked and led into the Pharisees' "Valley of Death." They have planned the world's economic chaos and disintegration. . . . Their Welfare State is a fraud and illusion. . . . We have tried everything, including Satan's program of (1) something for nothing and (2) it's too late and you can do nothing about it. We have been guilty of sins of commission and sins of omission. It is late, but not too late, to try a renaissance directed by God. There is only one place for each to start and that is with himself.—"In the Mercury's Opinion." (June, 1959, page 33.)

✓ THE GENOCIDE CONVENTION (December 9, 1948) and the UN Declaration of Human Rights (December 10, 1948) fulfill complementary functions. The latter guarantees rights to the religious and racial minority responsible for communism, while the former makes criminal offenses of actions taken by patriots in defense of Christ and Country against that same minority.—HILARY GREY. (July, 1959, page 19.)

✓ THE CONSPIRATORS have tied the hands of most people. As an example, the FBI can uncover treason but they only send their reports to the Attorney General who can pigeonhole them. The Constitution itself in Article III, Section 3, classifies all unconstitutional activities as "treasonable," and those engaged in them as "enemies of the United States." Raising tax exempt money for a country like Soviet Russia or Israel is unconstitutional! (September, 1959, page 114.)

✓ IF THERE is anything UNESCO dislikes, it is patriotism. It wants to replace it with what it calls "world-mindedness." In order to bring this about, it must wipe out of the minds of our youngsters respect and admiration and love for American traditions and the American way of life and instill in their place respect and admiration and love for all the countries of the world. Logically, this could only mean respect and admiration and love for the socialist and fascist and communist way of life which is prevalent in those countries. (October, 1959, page 137.)

✓ OUR PRESENT "alien controlled immigration" is weakening us. It serves the Communist conspiracy. It makes these United States a human

dumping ground. There are now seven million people *illegally* in our country. (June, 1959, page 65.)

✓ IN PROF. IRVING FISHER's book, *100% Money, 1935*, the operation of the erratic banking-monetary system and the obvious remedy is presented in lurid detail. It is the most important subject intelligent persons can investigate and reflect upon. It is so important that our present civilization may collapse unless it is widely understood and the defects remedied very soon. (January, 1959, page 144.)

✓ REPEATED DOSES of infinitesimal amounts of fluorine will in time gradually reduce the individual's power to resist domination by slowly poisoning and narcotizing him, making him submissive to the will of those who wish to govern him. . . . Any person who drinks artificially fluorinated water for a period of one year or more will never again be the same person, mentally or physically. — CHARLES ELIOT PERKINS. (November, 1959, page 135.)

✓ ONE DAY PEOPLE may awaken to find out that all the doors have been closed in Washington—that they get "spoon-fed" only what information top moguls want them to have. But when dictatorial control has gone that far, it will be too late. Freedom of information will be gone—and with it all other freedoms.—*Stockton, Calif., Record*, January, 1959, page 138.

✓ "IF SOME MALEVOLENT genius had sought to aggravate the affliction of business and employment cycles, he could hardly have done better than to establish a system of private deposit banks in the present form," according to the late Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale.—January, 1959, page 145.

✓ "A PEOPLE'S MOVEMENT around the schools can transform the latter into popular forums for progressive social action—ultimately into forums for the revolution." That has been the objective of communist teachers these many years.—May, 1953, page 115.

✓ THE OVER-ALL plan for wrecking our American system never reveals openly its label; never brands any of its objectives with its trademark; promotes all in the interest of the "common man" of America; and uses our government machinery, our schools, our publications, our news agencies, our public officials and our money to carry forward the program for a socialist America. Once we are penetrated by a heavy percentage of socialist operations, a ruthless communist dictatorship will take over.—December, 1953, page 6.

THE SURPRISING CASE OF THE I.L.O.

by William L. McGrath

Reprinted from *American Opinion*

THE TAXPAYERS of the United States are currently paying some three and one-quarter million dollars a year to support the International Labor Organization.

As the years have gone by you have seen one socialist proposal after another introduced into the House and the Senate of the United States. Have you ever wondered where these things came from? Well, I can give you the answer. Many of them have originated in the ILO, which has for decades been the breeding ground of the international socialist legislation.

The ILO originated with the League of Nations; with the idea that an international organization devoted to consideration of the problems of labor the world over would be a useful adjunct to the League, and an instrument on behalf of world peace. The League of Nations died, but the ILO kept right on going; and the United States joined it in 1934.

Then along came the United Nations, and the ILO hooked up with it in 1945. The ILO is, however, not under the direction of the UN. It runs its own show, and gets its own budget appropriations directly from member governments. It is, nevertheless, granted additional money by the UN for what the ILO calls its "Technical Assistance Program."

The ILO as originally conceived was supposed to concern itself purely with questions dealing with labor. But at a meeting in Philadelphia in 1944 the delegates adopted a declaration which said, among other things, that "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere," and that people have a "right" to economic security; also that "It is the responsibility of the International Labor Organization to examine and consider all international, economic and financial policies in the light of this fundamental objective." By this device the ILO ar-

rogated unto itself the supposed right to draft basic laws, on social and economic questions, for adoption by member countries all over the world.

Thus far the ILO has enacted 114 conventions. Of these, Great Britain has ratified 58, France has ratified 73, Belgium has ratified 58, Holland has ratified 49, Argentina has ratified 53.

You will ask, how many ILO conventions have been ratified by the United States? So here is the answer. Seven conventions have been approved by the Senate and ratified by the President's signature. Most of these deal with conditions of maritime employment and are not directly socialistic. There have been a few conventions that were approved by the Senate but not signed by the President; and a few that have been sent by the President to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for action, with no action taken.

Now—WHY HAS no further action been taken with respect to these conventions? In recent years our government, in ILO conferences, has voted in favor of a number of socialistic conventions on matters that would affect our own internal domestic affairs. Why have most of these never even been submitted to the Senate for consideration?

Frankly, I think the proponents of such measures have not dared to bring them out on the floor of the Senate. This is because the country and the Congress have been alerted to the danger of having socialistic measures imposed upon us by the back door of convention ratification. Remember, a convention, when ratified, stands as a treaty among the nations which have ratified it; and under our Constitution a treaty is a supreme law of the land. It was this fact that Senator Bricker of Ohio so forcibly called to the attention of the nation when he proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to correct that situation. The amendment did not pass; but I am convinced that its proposal, and the debates that ensued, served to forestall and to defeat many efforts that otherwise might have been made to advance us on the road to socialism through legislation by treaty.

But in the rest of the world things have gone the other way. A major share of the social, labor and economic legislation enacted in Europe and in many other parts of the world during the last 20 years has been born in the ILO. The South American countries and the under-developed countries of the Far East have been following the lead of the ILO. They have been told by socialist Europeans

that socialism is the hope of the future; and that the kind of civilization we have in the United States is outmoded and in some mysterious way still lingering along, operating under old-fashioned concepts that are hold-overs from the last century.

Meanwhile, the communist nations have been exerting more and more influence within the ILO, as they have everywhere else. The fact is that the United States and Canada are practically the only countries left that are still operating in the main on the basis of the free competitive system. And that is an excellent introduction to the question of the ILO budget, and of comparative voting strength among its members.

The annual ILO budget, which is met by direct contributions from member countries, totals today some nine million dollars. Of this, the United States pays 25 per cent —that is \$2,250,000. There are 80 member countries in the ILO, so the United States has one-eighthieth of the votes. Let me repeat that contrast. We pay one-fourth of the ILO budget and we have one-eighthieth of the votes.

Now, let's go beyond that. At the outset, I said the ILO was costing the American taxpayers three and one-quarter million dollars a year. That is because, in addition to direct contributions from member countries, the UN,

last year, contributed three and three-quarter million dollars to the ILO for so-called "technical assistance." The United States furnished about a million dollars of that money, or about 29 per cent—while our voice as to how the money should be spent is still only one-eighthieth of the total.

FOR MANY YEARS prior to 1954, Russia had not participated in the ILO. But in that year the Russians came back, in a big way. And over the course of successive years they have brought their satellites with them.

There is now a solid group of ten communist nations in the ILO. First there is Russia; and Russia is in the ILO not as a nation, but as three—the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. This gives Russia alone three times the voting power of the United States. There are six communist satellite nations: Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Romania and Albania. There is Yugoslavia, which is Communist and invariably votes with the other communists. That gives the communists ten times the voting strength of the United States.

These nations always vote as a bloc. Normally, on most issues, there is a divergence of opinion

among the government, worker and employer delegations from various countries on the ILO proposals which are up for discussion. But not among the communist nations. In their case government, employer and worker delegations from each country always vote alike; and the delegations from all ten countries always vote together. The word goes out from the Communist Party, which is the boss, and that's that.

Now from the very beginning of the communist reentry—that is, back in 1954—the employer delegates to the ILO who, under its Constitution, are supposed to represent free associations of free employers, contended that the communist so-called employer delegates could not possibly represent free associations of free employers, because there were no such associations in communist countries. Our claim was that the so-called employer delegates from communist countries were simply government agents, and agents of the Communist Party. We tried, therefore, to have the Communist so-called employer delegates disqualified from participation in the conference. On that issue we were defeated.

Then we tried to keep the communist so-called employer representatives out of the employer groups on the working committees which discuss and formulate ILO

proposals. Starting with 1954, and continuing through 1959, the employers continued to take this stand. We met with very little success. The communist "employer" representatives were first allowed to sit in these committees on a deputy basis; and then, in 1959, by the use of an arbitrary device which violates the ILO Constitution, they were given full membership on such committees, with the same status as any other employer representatives.

LET ME EXPLAIN the employers' objection to having these people placed on employer groups of the ILO. The working committees of the ILO are tripartite; that is, on each committee we are supposed to have representatives of government, employers and workers. But what happens if we get communists officially seated as members of employer groups? The result is as preposterous as if the National Association of Manufacturers, or the United States Chamber of Commerce, should accept communist agents on their Boards of Directors.

I simply could not accept such a situation. At the 1954 Conference I protested as strongly as possible, but to no avail. At the 1955 Conference I withdrew the United States employer delegation from participation in any ILO working committees upon which com-

unist so-called employers had been seated. I felt that a time had come to make a stand on principle.

At that time I got very little support for my action, and considerable criticism. But at the June, 1959, Conference, when, as I said, it was ruled definitely that communist so-called "employers" could sit with full rights in the employer groups of the ILO committees, the employers from 46 nations withdrew, in protest, from participation in those committees. This was due in no small part to the effective leadership by the United States employer delegate, Cola Parker.

In past years, the United States State Department has followed the theory that the communists and the socialists were violently opposed to each other; and that the United States should support the socialists because that would help us contain the communists. This was a ridiculous assumption. It is true that in the ILO the socialists and the communists wrangle perpetually with each other. But in actual fact this means very little, because they are, you might say, simply two breeds of the same animal. What they are doing is competing for followers and political power, but their fundamental philosophies are really much the same. At an ILO meeting, which I attended, one of the worker delegates said, in substance:

Why should free enterprise consider itself so important? It is free enterprise that has been responsible for many of the ills of the world. Now fortunately nationalized industry is coming to the fore and free enterprise can be put where it belongs.

Was it a communist who said that? No indeed. It was Sir Alfred Roberts, the workers' delegate from England. I think the distinction between communism and socialism has been excellently stated by Earl Bunting, who said to me one day, "Communism is the cruel force required to put socialism into effect."

Each year the situation of the free employers has been growing more impossible; and each year they have been louder in their objections to it. Each year the communists have been getting more insistent upon forcing their points, and more resentful when they fail to win some of them. Each year the communist orators in the ILO have been growing more violently abusive of the United States, to such a point that, frankly, I cannot understand how the representatives of our government can sit there and listen to the accusations.

If things keep on getting rougher, I would not be surprised if some day the ILO blew up with a bang. And I must say that I, for one, would not be disappointed.

Search for truth is the noblest occupation of man;
its publication a duty. —MADAME DE STAEL

DO YOU KNOW?

- ♦ Bolshevism is one of the several weapons employed by alien financial interests to bring the United States and the British Empire under their control and domination.
- ♦ Population in the U. S. has increased 33 per cent in the past 20 years while the cost of federal, state and local government has increased almost 600 per cent.
- ♦ The average family share of the gross United States public and private debt, according to the United States Chamber of Commerce, is more than \$16,000.
- ♦ Forty years ago, only one American worker in 40 was engaged in "paper" work for American business. Now, one worker out of every six does paper work. Confusion is "planned."
- ♦ Only when the loyal majority has been legally disarmed do we need fear the violence from the illegally armed, disloyal minority. This is not ideology. It is simple arithmetic.
- ♦ The American Jewish Congress voiced its opposition recently to the inclusion of any question concerning religious affiliation or beliefs in the U. S. census in 1960. (Read "Jewish Population in the United States" in MERCURY, October, 1959.)
- ♦ In the spring of 1955, the Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security made a complete study of 1,000 treaties, pacts and promises that the Soviets had made with the nations of the world. It reported the fact that they had broken their promises to every nation in the world to which they had given a promise.
- ♦ Our country is being flooded with alien doctors and dentists. You and your family will be safer if you use those whom you know well.
- ♦ Life is Light and Love is Light and Life!

- ♦ Big food producers are using more than 600 untested poisons in the food of the American people.
- ♦ There are 3,500,000 now unemployed. MERCURY believes that before the end of 1961, there will be 7,000,000 unemployed. (Read "Textile Troubles" in this issue.)
- ♦ Few men in public life have had the moral courage publicly to acknowledge their mistakes as did the able late Senator Pat McCarran when he said: "I made an error which I shall regret all the days of my life when I voted for the United Nations Charter before I had even read it."
- ♦ At 6:00 a.m. one day in September, 1959, less than two dozen members of Congress voted away \$3,626,718,137 of your money.
- ♦ If we would repeal the income tax amendment and compel the government to abandon all unconstitutional activities, the government could perform all vital services of the government without collecting one penny in income tax from the income of individuals. The present set up serves "the international group" who take your money and use it to enslave you and your family.
- ♦ Every year it takes less time to fly across the Atlantic and more time to drive to the office.
- ♦ Faith sees the invisible, believes the incredible and is rewarded with the impossible.
- ♦ Moscow has a school for training African witch doctors. Soviet secret radio stations are working from the Mozambique region to communicate with the Soviet Consulate in Johannesburg. Soviet agents have also been busy buying "timber concessions" in Angola (West Coast) and in Mozambique (East Coast). Concessions on the coast are chosen to serve as secret bases for Soviet submarines for their agents and probably for arms and smuggling.
- ♦ Among Congressmen who went on the Pension rolls in 1958, the average payment was \$8,364 per year. Average term of service in Congress was 18 years.
- ♦ The master-plan, about to be applied to Ceylon and many other countries, is that which has already been applied to Indonesia. The white population, because it is a stabilizing factor, has to be uprooted, so that confusion may reign. Confusion is not desired for its own sake, but because it is the indispensable trailblazer of Communism.

Tax Foundation Study Urge Rate Revision

Reprinted from *Tax Foundations, Inc.*

THE PRESENT RATE and bracket structure of the federal individual income tax needs sweeping revision from top to bottom and particularly a scaling down of the existing high tax rates.

This is the main thesis of a new, 32-page study: *The Federal Individual Income Tax Revising the Rate and Bracket Structure* issued by Tax Foundation, Inc. The Foundation cited as three main reasons for revision:

(1) The rate and bracket structure is substantially unchanged since 1942, but its real impact, because of inflation, is much heavier than it was.

(2) The objectives of tax policy have greatly changed over the past three decades.

(3) Extensive revision is essential to badly-needed economic growth.

The study is the fourth in a series reviewing major areas of federal taxation. The study pointed out that while tax rates today are nearly the same as in 1942, and the taxable income brackets are exactly the same as

they were 17 years ago, while a married person with a \$3,000 income paid a tax of \$269 in 1942, a married person with the same income in 1959, adjusted for changes in consumer prices over 1942 (\$5,310), would pay a tax of \$716. "While the consumer prices increased by 77 per cent," said the study, "this person's income tax would have increased by 166 per cent."

The existing tax structure, according to the Foundation, also reflects pre-World War II efforts to redistribute income and the wartime objective of controlling incomes. These justifications have largely lost their relevance. The tax rates "clearly" leave little room at the top of the income scale for incentive to make more money or invest it.

Alluding to the economic effects of revisions, the study declared: "The recent highlighting of our scientific and industrial race with Russia indicates that the objective of promoting economic growth is even more important than it appeared only five years ago.

An Editorial

OUR MILITARY POSITION

CONFLICTING statements by high officials—concerning the military position of the United States, as compared to Russia's—confuse the public and add to the people's anxiety.

Secretary of Defense, Thomas S. Gates, Jr., told NATO in Paris that the United States has "present nuclear superiority" over the Soviet Union, both in weapons and in the means of their delivery.

On the same day, Senator Lyndon Johnson, in a speech before the Aero Club at Washington, said that the U. S. is in effect disarming itself by allowing Russia to stay ahead in the space missile race. All responsible officials concede, he said, that one of the fundamental reasons for the lag in the space race is that this country lacks big rockets such as the Saturn; "the present schedule (for Saturn) assures us of only one thing," he said, "that we will continue to stay behind." He urged an end to the present lethargy and procrastination besetting the space program. While some may say that the military and the space programs are two separate matters, Johnson says they must be coordi-

nated and that the Administration fails to recognize that the space race involves national survival.

A Senate report states that, during the last 15 years, the military position has retrogressed leaving the nation "open and vulnerable to direct and devastating attack." Also that "the fact that there is as yet no active defense whatsoever against an intercontinental ballistic missile in flight has gravely increased the temptations to strike first in a nuclear war." It calls for corrective action in our weapons program, and recommends that non-nuclear forces be built up, along with nuclear weapons for ourselves and our allies for tactical war.

Among the reasons for Russia's spurt into a position of strength is the fact that our secrets were leaked to Soviet agents. McCarthy exposed the situation at Fort Monmouth, N. J. What was not stolen and given or sold to Russia since then, has been turned over to them more recently on the theory that scientists must have no secrets from each other, a theory scorned by the Soviet, which has not confided in us the secret of the propellant for

their large rockets. If the Soviet is ahead, it may be because they have had access to all we know, plus what they have learned for themselves.

Russian research, already well advanced, was given a tremendous impetus through the machinations of Harry Hopkins, in the Lend-Lease period. Beginning with April, 1943, the Russians received quantity shipments of uranium compounds via Canada, at a time when the Manhattan Project was super top-secret. The material was "paid for by check from the Russian Amtorg Trading Corporation."

LATER, the Smyth Report was to enter the picture. Dr. Gunnar Randers and Professor Szilard, international atomic authorities, felt that "one half of the atomic bomb secret was given away when we used the bomb and the other half when we published the Smyth Report." It saved the Russians at least two years of research—the beginning of what is now called "the missile gap."

It is only within a year or two that Washington has begun to admit the creeping deterioration of NATO. The MERCURY takes satisfaction in having publicized this fact much earlier, in a series of articles and Congressional testimony of Major General Charles A. Willoughby, The MERCURY Military Editor. General Willoughby

contributed to other publications and offered Congressional testimony, as follows:

ARTICLES

1. International and Domestic Policies: 1933-1952, (June, 1952)
2. Economic Council Letter No. 361, (June, 1955)
3. Soviet Aims in the Middle East. (June, 1957)
4. NATO's New German Commander. (July, 1957)
5. The Tax - Burden of Overseas Troops. (November, 1957)
6. The Berlin Crisis. (May, 1959)
7. Toward the Summit (I). (July, 1959)
8. The Summit: The Oder Neisse Line (II). (September, 1959)
9. The Summit and the Pit (III). (November, 1959)
10. Franco and Spain, 1939-1959. (January, 1960)
11. Twining and De Gaulle. (March, 1960)

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

1. Congressional Record, A-1416, February, 1957
2. Congressional Record, A-6033, July, 1957.
3. House Un-American Activities Committee: Testimony, December, 1957.
4. Congressional Record, A-131, January, 1958.
5. Congressional Record, A-3884, May, 1958.
6. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Testimony, May, 1958.
7. Congressional Record, A-6062, July, 1959.
8. Congressional Record, A-6268, July, 1959.

Piglets to a goddess, Statistics to a prognosticator celebrate

A Blessed Event for the Planet Earth

by L. M. Hasbrouck

ON NOVEMBER 29, 1959, a newspaper in Hilo, Hawaii, reported that "Kilauea volcano today spouted spectacular fountains of gleaming golden lava in its third explosive awakening in two weeks." Two days later came a lament from Honolulu: "The fire goddess Pele has come and gone, and all Hawaii is saddened that she could not stay longer. . . ."

To the rest of the world this may appear a peculiar attitude toward volcanic eruptions. But on Hawaii, eruptions are cause for rejoicing.

To the islanders, an eruption of Kilauea is a sign from heaven that Pele, goddess of volcanoes and fire, has not deserted them. Today, they dance and sing to celebrate Pele's visits, but not too long ago, they threw *ohele* berries and piglets into her crater as sacrificial offerings. One recalls that in ancient Greece, pigs were the animals sacred to Hecate, love-goddess of the underworld—fresh evidence of an underlying unity in the pattern of life.

This unity, as expressed in the modern scientific concept that everything of which human beings are aware is electrical in nature, is

the basis of our work: showing the coincidence, calculable in advance, between periods of changing potential in the "field" of the earth and terrestrial phenomena, such as radio blackouts, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.

The record of November, 1959, is an excellent example of these cosmo-terrestrial correlations. The field-disturbance periods in that forecast were focussed around November 4, 7, 14, 21 and 28. (November 14, registered in the original forecast, through a printing error was omitted from the dates given in MERCURY.)

News from Hawaii came through first on November 7: a continuous wave of small earthquakes, known as "swarms," usually a warning of trouble ahead. A major eruption (Kilauea) broke loose the 15th, others on the 20th and the 29th.

The time coincidence here is so dramatic it incited us to check back over volcanic history for other such events. Though we lack time and facilities, just yet, for a complete research, we found a number of notable eruptions occurring at periods clearly indicated by field-

force disturbances of high potential. A few of these are: Kilauea—December 23, 1931; June 17, 1932; April 22, 1951. The sudden eruption of San Salvador, June 7, 1917, after a hundred years silence—the volcano had been considered extinct. The great eruption of Mont Pelee which destroyed the city of St. Pierre, May 8, 1902. And, of course, the eruption of Vesuvius in August, 1906, of significance (*MERCURY*, May, 1959) in its relation to the San Francisco earthquake of April 18, 1906.

WE ALSO FOUND another interesting factor—the correlation between our field-force disturbance signals and that phenomenon, the *birth* of a volcano. Accounts of two such blessed events came to hand. One concerned a birthing off the island of Faial, in the Azores. Emily Hahn fully describes it in the November 28, 1959, issue of *The New Yorker*. The volcano's birth date was September 27, 1957. Around that time a multiple field-force disturbance series was forecast, to run from September 22 to 30. It coincided with a series of major earthquakes with a range up to $7\frac{3}{4}$ magnitude.

Advance warning of the volcano's birth appeared when fishermen in the area caught several drugged whales. Then a volcanic island, 300 feet across, roared out

of the sea, disappeared, was officially reported out of existence; then a day or two later the whole business started over again. Island, volcano and all blasted out of the ocean, but this time for keeps. Disturbance in the area was continuous until May, 1958, when a series of big earthquakes jacked up the new island to a height of about 500 feet. Again, the event coincided with a series of high potential field-force disturbance signals (and corresponding earthquakes elsewhere in the world.)

The other natal date of volcanic consequence is El Paricutin's. Satis Coleman describes it enchantingly in the first chapter of *Volcanoes, New and Old*. It seems that in a sheltered valley of southwestern Mexico in mid-February, 1943, a farmer named Dionisio Polido noticed a wisp of smoke rising from a tiny crack of the earth in his cornpatch. Polido had picked this patch to farm not only because it was fertile. The earth to his bare feet, was comfortingly warm. On cold nights Dionisio preferred sleeping in his corn patch, rather than in his hut.

Anyhow, seeing the smoke, he tried to smother it with shovels of earth, but it persisted. Alarmed, he paid a visit to the padre in the nearby village of Paricutin. Overindulgence in pulque, the padre scoffed, and set a penance for Dionisio. But when, a week later,

at Dionisio's terrified insistence, he saw the smoke for himself—it was increasing day by day—he shook his head. This was not from pulque; it could be from hell. The padre resorted to prayer.

SMOKE OR NO SMOKE, Dionisio continued cultivating his corn—it was all he had in the world. But on February 20, under his hot feet, the corn patch started shaking and rumbling. Dionisio fled, just in time, for with a crash of subterranean thunder, a great quake ripped open the quiet valley. Red-hot rocks, hurled high into the air, fell back into a smoking, mounting heap. Lava flowed the second day, destroying everything in the valley and the surrounding country. Dionisio lost his corn crop, but won a unique niche in history as the first "legal" owner of a volcano.

Seismographs the world over recorded El Paricutin's birth. Geologists gathered to study him as he grew up, for his volcanic activities continued through the spring of 1943 into the middle of summer.

Our research in this special area of applied cosmology began in 1941. By 1943, however, it had been interrupted by Air Force commitments in the family and Navy commitments at the Bell Tele-

phone Laboratories. But the work itself was continued, and it happens that in January, 1943, a six month forecast of field-force disturbances was made, at his personal request, for Dr. Harlan T. Stetson, sunspot expert and, at that time, head of the Cosmo-Terrestrial Labs attached to M.I.T.

Disturbances calculated coincided closely with the concurrent record of radio disturbances (as checked with Bell Telephone charts). Our forecast culminated with a multiple field-force signal calculated for early August, 1943. Right on time, there occurred one of the largest sun spots in history, plus a magnetic storm that brought a world-wide radio blackout. At that time, on an Air Force Field in New Mexico, we were not aware that our calculated signals had coincided, as well, with the birth of Dionisio's volcano—or that, years later, signals similarly calculated would coincide not only with the major earthquakes as recorded by the Geodetic Survey for November, 1959, but also would be seen in a series of smoke signals telling Hawaiian islanders they were still the Goddess Pele's chosen people, so long as they tossed her an occasional roast piglet flavored with *ohele* berries.

FORECAST: MARCH

(Received December 9)

March 2, 6, 10, 17, 23-26, 30-31

RESULTS: NOVEMBER (See Scoreboard)

EARTHQUAKE SCOREBOARD

Coincident results (with 24 hour range) received to December 28, 1959.

Forecast dates of field disturbance	Earthquakes reported (6 magnitude or over)
September 2-4	*No report (on 4th, Aurora)
9	No report
13	On 14th: Mag. 7½, 8
15	On 15th: 6½, 7½
	On 16th: 6, (17th: aftershock 6.)
22	*No report
29	On 29th: 6¼
30	On 30th: 6
October 1	No report
6	On 5th: 6
9	No report
16	On 15th: 6½
20	On 19th: 6¼
27	On 26th: 6½, (27th: 6½.)
31	On 31st: 6¾
November 2-4	On 2nd: 6¾
8	On 7th: 6¼, (Kilauea, swarm)
	On 8th: 6½
14	On 14th: (1st Eruption)
	On 15th: 6¾
	On 16th: 6½
20-21	On 19th: 7
	On 21st: (2nd Eruption)
28	On 27th: 6½, 6¾
	On 28th: 6½
	On 29th: (3rd Eruption)
December 4-5	On 2nd: 6¾
	On 5th: (4th Eruption)
10	*No report
14	On 14th: 6¾

Late December signals matched birth of island volcano and major quakes in Peru.

SUMMARY

September 1-December 14 (14 weeks)

Disturbance signals: 22

Coincident earthquakes: 25

Disturbance signals without magnitude report: 6

*Considerable radio transmission disturbance occurred on these forecast dates with no corresponding report of earthquake magnitude.

CUTTING PASSPORT "RED TAPE" FOR COMMUNIST SPIES

by John Lines

WHERE DO YOU plan to spend your next long holiday or short vacation? Mexico? The Caribbean? South America? All are only a few hours away by today's high-speed jet airliners. Europe itself is now within easy reach of any well heeled traveler's three-day weekend holiday.

Suppose you're planning such a trip—to Acapulco or Havana, Caracas or Paris. You consult a travel agent about reservations and foreign travel regulations. To visit some countries, you learn, you need a passport from the U.S. State Department, plus visas from the countries concerned. There are other countries, however, which you can visit simply by showing proof of U.S. citizenship. You may select one of the latter—especially if time is short and you are impatient with "petty details."

If you complain about "red tape," the travel agent may hand you a reprint of a recent news item with this comment: "We'd like to help you, but government regulations have us hog-tied. But here's a suggestion for some constructive action to cut all the red tape. Why not send a copy with a note to

your representative or senator?"

You may then receive a news item published October 9, 1959, in the *New York Herald Tribune* under the following headline: *IATA Seeks to Cut Red Tape for Travelers*.

This may seem to you like a good idea, and you read on approvingly. IATA, you learn, is the International Air Transport Association, representing all the major airlines—including those of the Communist countries.

But examine this news item closer. (We have underscored certain portions for emphasis.)

Montreal, Oct. 8—*Permission for air travelers to fly anywhere in the world on an airline ticket and a driving license, instead of being required to produce a passport every time they land in or leave a country, is being sought by the International Air Transport Association, representing all the major airlines of the globe.*

The campaign to persuade governments to relax their requirements for passports as evidence of identity is being waged by the facilitation experts of IATA airlines. These specialists are also advocating selective or sample inspection of baggage and cargo by customs authorities.

They are following a newly agreed

policy of the association's Facilitation Advisory Group, whose aim is to cut international red tape at airports in order that air travelers may spend as little time as possible on formalities, both before and during their journeys. It is argued that, if full advantage is to be taken of the new jets and their greater frequency of landings and take-offs, time spent on the ground must be cut to the practical minimum.

IATA points out that at present some states do not require passports but accept instead any standard form of identity, including an expired passport, while certain neighboring states already allow their residents to travel between their territories without having to obtain special documents.

The association feels that acceptable forms of identification should be those which travelers already possess, such as driving licenses, birth certificates, national identity cards or expired passports—anything by which tourists can prove their identity in their own countries.

AT FIRST GLANCE, these proposed changes in U.S. passport regulations may seem like a good idea. Certainly they would facilitate and simplify vacation travel for a great many Americans. But the catch is that any further loosening of our immigration controls could open wide the floodgates to virtually uncontrolled entry into the U.S.A. by communist spies and saboteurs.

High on the list of the Kremlin's major cold-war objectives is an all-out attempt to break down the last few legal barriers against illegal im-

migration by communist agents. Nothing could facilitate this more than "news" items like the one above, playing on the American public's new enthusiasm for jet air travel and instinctive aversion to "red tape."

But this sly proposal contains several obvious traps. Note that IATA seeks permission for *air travelers* to fly anywhere in the world on an airline ticket and a driving license. This would immediately open the way for unrestricted travel to Red China, now forbidden without specific permission of our State Department. Anyone can buy an airline ticket or a driving license—as amply demonstrated by the recent exposure of a large ring operated by New York mobsters who illegally provided such licenses to unqualified drivers on a mass-production basis.

Note that the IATA "specialists" are also advocating "selective or sample inspection of baggage and cargo" by customs authorities. Just think how this would simplify the work of the communist dope smugglers who are flooding the country with the narcotics which are overwhelming our law enforcement agencies!

"Selective or sample inspection" of baggage would make detection of narcotics smuggling virtually impossible, but would be even worse when applied to cargo. (Atomic

bombs are compact affairs only 12 inches in diameter, and can be smuggled in as small components for re-assembly in the U.S. Bacteriological warfare weapons could be sneaked in, for easy introduction into our municipal water supply systems—particularly in cities where *fluoridation* systems are already in operation.)

Just look at the "acceptable forms of identification" which IATA's Facilitation Advisory Group advocates in lieu of the passports which now protect us: driving licenses, birth certificates, national identity cards or *expired passports*—"anything by which tourists can prove their identity in their own countries."

ALL OF THESE ITEMS can be and are being mass-produced in the USSR *for use in the U.S.A.* by communist agents trained in the enemy's latest techniques of subversion, sabotage and assassination. Thus the IATA proposal would work both ways: It would not only permit U.S. citizens to travel "anywhere in the world" without government safeguards, but would permit enemy agents to enter this country just as easily.

Several Congressional agencies are aware of the dangers to our national security which are clearly involved in this proposal. But their warnings are being drowned out by a flood of newspaper propa-

ganda advocating this and other proposals, by various pressure groups, for relaxing our immigration laws.

Who are these pressure groups, and who is behind them? The following typical news item—apparently innocuous and unrelated to the foregoing proposal by the IATA group—is highly significant:

JEWISH UNIT HITS IMMIGRATION ACT

This country's present immigration laws are "discriminatory and a blot on America's good name," says the women's branch of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America.

The group urged Congress to approve the request of the U.S. Attorney General for authorization to apply annually lapsed quotas from countries which do not use them to countries where quotas regularly are filled.

The IATA group, which represents all the world's major airlines (remember that the communists now control 28 countries and half of the world's population) wants all air travel restrictions removed, and the World Zionists want unrestricted immigration for their overseas agents. Publicity of this type is being provided on a nationwide scale by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith.

Unless Congress, prodded by an aroused American public, plugs these loopholes in our immigration stockade, we can be destroyed from within without a chance to defend ourselves.

THE LAST FLIGHT

by Polly Sheldon

I FILLED THE GAS TANK of my small, blue and yellow airplane and wiped the spilled fuel off the nose section. I turned the propeller over slowly a couple of times—to draw some fuel into the engine—and then gave it a spin. The engine sputtered and died so once again I spun the propeller.

This time it roared to life and set up a vibration that I thought would surely shake the plane to pieces.

I let the engine warm up and then started taxiing the plane to get up air speed. As the plane picked up speed, it started climbing higher and higher leaving the rough ground. Soon its tail came up and the sky swallowed the plane in its blue depths.

Everything seemed to be running smoothly. The engine purred like a young kitten. The plane handled like a dream as I flew it in circles, looping, diving and performing many of the other acrobatics for which it had been designed.

Suddenly the engine began to sputter, cut out and then start again. My heart began to pound with an accelerated beat—I knew I must find a place to set the plane down, for it was losing altitude

fast; my only hope was to get it back to the take-off strip.

The distance between the ground and the plane diminished rapidly as the engine became silent. I headed the nose of the plane toward the strip, hoping I had enough speed to get it there. The wheels touched the ground, and I sighed with relief—too soon, for the plane bolted upward again as if the ground had dropped from beneath it. Once again it touched down; this time the landing gear sheared under the impact and the plane's nose dug into the ground as it came to a halt.

Pieces from the plane were scattered in all directions and I knew it was a total loss. The engine, its propeller in splinters, had torn loose from its mounts and lay to the side of the wreckage. The wings, too, were in shreds. The fuselage was shattered beyond repair.

Yet I saw that I could salvage the engine, the control handle, and the control wires, and felt myself pretty lucky.

All I had to worry about now was whether or not dad would advance me the money, out of my next allowance, to buy myself another model airplane.

No stigma, this universal skin disorder

What You Should Know About Birthmarks

by Leo Rosenhouse

RECENTLY, a busy Los Angeles obstetrician received a call of distress from a young mother whose baby he had delivered but three weeks earlier.

"Deirdre's got a birthmark", she said plaintively. "It's just developed. Oh, doctor, it's hideous!"

The obstetrician asked her to describe it.

"Well, it's a strawberry mark, and covers her eyebrows and nose. Oh, she'll be ugly as long as she lives!"

Hysteria, tightly repressed, seemed about to crumple Deirdre's mother and so the obstetrician took his time quieting her to the point where he felt he could ask a few pertinent questions:

"Has Deirdre just had a warm bath? Has she cried very hard for a long time? Has she been over-exerting herself?"

It seemed Deirdre was just over a prolonged crying spell.

"There's your answer. Babies often develop temporary strawberry marks after intense crying", the obstetrician consoled. "Don't worry; the mark will fade away in the next few hours."

He explained that the pinkish spots of discoloration so often seen in newborn babies were the mildest of birthmarks. Such birthmarks are not disfiguring, he reassured, and usually disappear without requiring medical attention. A strawberry mark is nothing more complicated than a collection of blood vessels near the surface of the skin. Because they result from an abnormal stimulation of cells, birthmarks are related to tumors, harmlessly so, for the most part. Some marks remain stationary in size; others become larger or disappear spontaneously. He made it quite clear, of course, that no birthmark in the newborn ever results from some shock or fright the mother is supposed to have suffered while pregnant. Such contention is simply an old wive's tale.

Deirdre's mother was fortunate in having a physician eager to allay her fears about what is, after all, the most common of all skin disorders—the birthmark. For most people, unfortunately, the discovery of a blemish excites emotions of fear and despair. Occasionally, espe-

cially in youth, such over concern can result in psychologic damage. Yet everyone has at least one skin blemish; most people possess a surprising variety. If an expert dermatologist took a good look at your skin he'd probably find several hundred birthmarks, so-called.

They are of two types: one is made up of tiny blood vessels, such as the familiar strawberry mark and the port wine skin stain; the other is the pigmented mole composed of cells containing the skin coloring substance identified as melanin.

The strawberry mark, or nevus of babies, is a benign or non-cancerous tumor of artery origin. It can be removed without disfiguring surgery. About one baby in ten acquires such a mark. Contrary to traditional belief, the mark is not congenital, but appears always shortly after the baby is born.

Proof of this is furnished by a survey conducted by Dr. Thomas Walsh, Jr., and Dr. Victor N. Tomkins, of Albany, New York. In checking 4,892 deliveries in obstetrical hospitals, they ascertained that there was not a single case where the tumor was present at birth; that the strawberry marks usually appear from one to six weeks after birth, and in the majority of instances, disappeared within a few months. Walsh and Tomkins showed that rapid and extensive growth of the marks occurred only when the tumors happened to overlie certain normal arteries.

In treating small growths, the physicians hastened the marks' disappearance by applying dry ice. Large growths required an interruption of the blood supply from the solitary feeding artery. This was done by injecting a hardening drug into or about the artery.

SOME individuals have a spotless skin for many years and then at the time of early adolescence, old age or menopause acquire those permanent blemishes called moles.

Actually, moles are smooth, fleshy, slightly elevated skin growths and they are very common. A mole may or may not contain hairs, and its color may be like the surrounding skin or darker. Moles are rarely present at birth. They have practically no tendency to become malignant.

A birthmark is often taken to be a freckle, but unlike the fickle freckle, a birthmark does not grow darker during the summer, or upon exposure to sunlight. A birthmark is usually identified by its distinct rounded outline, a characteristic uncommon to the shapeless freckle.

Perhaps the easiest way to distinguish the freckle from the birthmark is to consider freckles as an incomplete sun tan. The skin produces a dark coloring—melanin pigment—which prevents the sun's rays burning the skin. When the melanin is distributed equally over the body, a person is said to have an attractive sun tan. When the

melanin is spattered about, the result is a freckled skin.

A recent survey by Dr. W. Brandon Macomber and Dr. Mark K. H. Wang, of the Albany Medical College in New York, indicates that birthmarks occur twice as frequently in girls as in boys. These marks are found mostly on the head and neck, and their frequency among females has led these doctors to believe such moles are related to the activities of the female sex hormones. Macomber and Wang also discovered that birthmarks tend to increase rapidly in size at the start of pregnancy, or during early teen age growth.

Most moles of a dark color may be considered harmless or a benign growth insofar as they rarely become malignant or cancerous. Into this category go the brown pigmented moles, those which are either raised or flat and which contain visible hair or fine hair and downy fuzz. Conversely, black, dark blue, and slate colored growths are considered potentially dangerous. Happily, children seldom have this malignant kind.

Skin specialists consider the "junction nevi" a birthmark which may become cancerous. The nevi is not readily distinguishable from ordinary moles, detection demands microscopic study preceded by a careful examination of the skin.

The dermatologist will likely look for special junction cells that

mark the border between the outer skin and the cutis (the skin layer just beneath the outer skin). These junction cells are in themselves harmless, but repeated irritation or pressure transforms them to a melanoma or skin cancer.

Any junction nevus birthmark located on the hands, feet, facial shaving area, the genitals, or where friction is caused by clothing, eyeglasses, earphones, or jewelry, bears careful watching. If on the scalp, irritation might result from brushing or combing the hair; in the armpits, from tight sleeves or armholes.

Constant picking at a mole with the fingernails or trying to remove it without proper medical care is simply asking for trouble. Home treatments such as self cauterization with dry ice or caustic soda are both dangerous and deadly. The chemical irritation may cause a scar formation worse in appearance than the original blemish. Worse, such crude irritants can provoke growth of cancerous tissue in a junction nevus mole.

The best way to keep check on suspicious moles is examine any affected part of your body after every bath, then show the blemish to your doctor when submitting to a periodic physical examination. If the questionable mole is in an area of constant irritation, continue observation, checking for bleeding, sudden growth and change of color, all signs of danger.

Through the use of newly-devel-

oped skin repair techniques, disfigurement is not nearly the problem it once was. When the dermatologist's tattooing needle injects non-irritating pigments into the port wine stain, for example, it disappears; or rather, the blemish now is the color of normal skin. Such disguised pigmentation is permanent.

Dry ice therapy, electric needle cauterity, liquid oxygen, radium, injections, and surgery also effectively treat many forms of birthmarks. When one is fast growing or suspected of cancerous change, however, surgery is necessary.

SOME PERSONS, unhappily, have birthmarks that will not respond to treatment; or react so slowly that their removal or disguise requires a considerable time. Emotional reactions, sometimes quite severe, may result, causing far more damage

and can be at least partly avoided in children by teaching them that having a birthmark is nothing unusual, and that other youngsters will soon get used to seeing it and thereafter ignore it. Then, too, however unsightly the birthmark, it can almost always be camouflaged with special cosmetic compounds, skin paints and powders.

The important point is that today a birthmark should not be considered a serious impairment of one's personal appearance. Medical skill and cosmetics together have contrived to remove or alter most blemishes. In the public's eye, sympathy and disregard go a long way toward removing social stigma. Moreover, no matter how heavy the burden a birthmark seems to the sensitive person, he must not withdraw from his fellows and thus add untold psychologic injury.

Postal A, B, C's

For faster and more efficient Postal Service—learn your "A, B, C's and mail early in the day.

- A postal delivery zone number speeds your mail!
- B certain to include your return address on all letters and packages!
- C that the delivery address is correct and complete!

And

MAIL EARLY IN THE DAY—IT'S THE BETTER WAY

ROBERT J. CHRISTENBERRY, Postmaster General

Dollar Daze

The Bolivia bolivianos were 80 to the dollar at the end of promoted World War II. Now they are 11,200 to the dollar. In nearly all countries the money changers are *cheating the people through the control of their money*.

TEEN-AGE PATRIOTS

*Los Angeles County "Torchbearers"
Promote America's Heritage, Ideals*

by Pat Beardslee



TEEN-AGERS are like the weather—everybody talks about them, but nobody does anything about them. However, a group of young people in Los Angeles County have done something about themselves! Having heard news commentators, teachers and Sunday-lawn-mower-philosophers complain because the world and our nation is in such a mess, and realizing that the responsibility for cleaning up this mess soon will rest on their shoulders, this handful of teen-age boys and girls have banded together to prepare themselves for the job.

They formed an organization which they named The Torchbearers, adopted, as their emblem, the Statue of Liberty, and took for their motto, "God's Light to Freedom." They then persuaded a local civic organization to sponsor them, to provide an adult adviser, a place to meet, and to assist financially if necessary. They drew up and "ratified" a rigid Constitution, including—with typical youthful enthusiasm—a complete set of

regulations for the forming of other chapters elsewhere. Their optimism was not inordinate: chapters are springing up across the country.

Into their Constitution, the Torchbearers wrote both patriotic and religious requirements, and provided for members of all faiths. By "Constitutional mandate" each meeting opens with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag, followed by prayer.

The multiple purpose of the Torchbearers, as stated by their Constitution is:

To study and learn of our American ideals, culture and heritage, how we may help preserve them, and to disseminate the knowledge to others;

To learn the working procedures of our Republic, and to keep ourselves informed on the issues that face it;

To keep ourselves informed on issues of local importance;

To prepare ourselves to be good CITIZENS;

To encourage PATRIOTISM and develop love of our country in all

persons with whom we come in contact.

MEMBERSHIP requirements, under the Constitution, are explicit and require from the applicant written answers to such questions as: "What, in your opinion, is the greatest FREEDOM in America?" "Do you believe in the principles for which our forefathers fought?" Each member, upon joining, repeats a "pledge" that ends, "... I accept the Torch of Liberty, and pledge to myself the responsibility to keep its Fire of Freedom forever alight."

Concerned with the suspicion that school history courses might not be making the most of the thrilling story of how our people struggled to build our Republic, the young people have gathered an imposing library with which to supplement their learning. They have written for study materials on current issues to Senators, Representatives and their State Legislators, and the response from these public figures has been wonderful.

In addition to their letter-writing and their study, The Torchbearers have circulated more than 50 petitions demanding stiffer penalties for convicted narcotics "pushers." They hold regular meetings, usually with a guest speaker. They have visited School Board, City Council, County Supervisors and Civic Association meetings to observe local government in action.

In June, 1959, the parent chapter of The Torchbearers participated in a patriotic parade staged by their sponsoring organization, the Del Aire Improvement Association. Dressed in white, members carried the parade banners; they also entered two floats: Betsy Ross, Sewing the American Flag, and a lovely live replica of their patron lady—The Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World. When Vice-President Richard M. Nixon was in Los Angeles, July 4, 1959, to dedicate the new Sports Arena, The Torchbearers, through Supervisor Dorn, presented him with a copy of *The Naked Communist* by Cleon Skousen.

Teeners want an outlet for their boundless energy and developing emotional drive.

The Torchbearers expend their energy for the good of their country. Many people never find a goal, but slide resistlessly into a life of civic apathy—too busy to think out public issues, too indifferent to go to the polls, too willing to believe the siren song of the social scientists! These are the consequences The Torchbearers seek to avoid. They know that freedom will not operate itself—that citizens must be willing to sacrifice time and effort to operate our popular form of government.

These are citizens of tomorrow. They have "accepted the Torch of Liberty!"

TEXTILE TROUBLES

Unfavorable tax structure and unequal foreign trade policies promise trouble

by Stephen Paulsen

FROM U.S. FIRMS engaged in the manufacture of textile mill products and wearing apparel, the United States government collected in income taxes alone well over \$500,000,000 during 1959. In addition, vast sums of other taxes were gathered. Also vast sums of tax monies accrued to federal, state and local government treasuries through payments by over 2,200,000 individual employees, whose residence includes practically every state in the U.S.

In reward, government policies on foreign trade, with their inequitable and unfair discrimination in favor of the foreign competitor, threaten the very existence of domestic cotton mills and the livelihood of their workers. First, the government enforces statutes requiring high standards of working conditions and wages. These they waive for all imported products. Under American manufacture, child labor has been banned, sweat shops have been outlawed and

products of prison labor denied access to commercial markets. Minimum wages and hours are fixed by the Fair Labor Standards Act and average wages are in excess of \$1.50 an hour.

For imported textiles and apparel, no conditions or standards of employment or operation are imposed, and the markets are free to all kinds of brutal competition. Goods made in England with 60 cents an hour wages are on equal footing with Japanese goods made at 20 cents, or Hong Kong goods at 10 cents. Even the concept of cost equalization through a tariff system has been abandoned by the liberals and the termites within.

The crowning act of discrimination against U.S. employment and industry has been the program of selling U.S.-grown cotton to foreign mills at a price lower by eight cents a pound, or \$40 per bale under the prices U.S. manufacturers are forced to pay for the same raw material. For a mill using 50,000

bales a year this means an advantage of \$2,000,000 annually granted to his foreign competitors, some of whom are not even required to make payment in dollars. Aliens have arranged so that the foreigner is the fair haired boy. The foreigner gets the advantages and also free foreign aid. Foreigners, according to a November editorial in the *New York Daily News*, took out of our country *\$7.4 billion of our gold during 1958-59.*

out the "planned" troubles that would follow our stupid foreign policies. We have printed many articles on this subject.

Two articles by Senator George Malone, appear in one MERCURY reprint, "Our Money and Trade Patterns Are Leading Us Into International Socialism," and "Don't Give Our American Market Away." They were originally printed in the May, 1958, and June, 1958, issues. Both articles exposed

Perfidy Anew

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund have been robbing the American taxpayers in taking their gold and building up foreign industries with cheap labor, etc.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund in December, 1959, approved the establishment of a new lending agency, the International Development Association, with a capital of one billion dollars. They propose that the poor old sucker U.S. taxpayers pay one-third of this additional sum. (For more facts about the World Bank, read *Money Made Mysterious*, Part IX, p. 49).

IT IS OBVIOUS that U.S. enterprise has no chance in price competition against these overwhelming odds, the effect of which is to protect and perpetuate the low cost advantages of foreign competition. An inevitable result will be the transfer of enterprise and employment away from this country and the attendant loss of taxable revenue to the federal, state and local governments. Of course, taxpayers have been played for the "sucker." When will they wake up?

For years MERCURY has pointed

the conspiracy against U.S. manufacturers. (The year that followed confirmed all predictions.) In them you will read that front man F.D.R., after creating the crisis in 1933, the next year (1934) pushed through the Trade Agreements Act.

Then in 1947 the constitutional responsibility of Congress to regulate our foreign trade was grabbed. Thereafter 37 foreign competitive nations sitting in Geneva, Switzerland, [regulate] our foreign trade through multilateral trade agreements under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. . . .

Under this act, *more than 30 billion dollars of American capital has been invested in such foreign low-wage standard of living nations to compete with American labor and investors in the textile, livestock, mining, crockery, glass, precision instrument, machine tool, chemical and electro-chemical and several hundred other fields.*

A further quote from Senator Malone's article printed two years ago states:

If all foreign dollar credits today were honored by gold payments in the customary manner, *we would then have only \$6.2 billion of U. S. gold left in the U. S. Treasury to back the \$27.4 billion of outstanding U. S. paper currency*, which is not up to the Congressionally required 25 per cent by law.

TWO YEARS LATER people witnessed what MERCURY warned in 1957 and 1958.

The Export-Import Bank was established on February 12, 1934. It is *completely financed by the American taxpayers*, who are obligated by Congressional action to finance individuals and corporations up to \$5 billion to build plants and operate mines in foreign nations—with their sweatshop labor—and to import such goods into this nation, in direct competition with American workingmen and investors. This organization is now asking for an additional \$2 billion for that purpose.

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established on July 31, 1945, and the American taxpayers are obligat-

ed for \$3.175 billion to finance foreign nations to build plants and mines to be operated by low-wage labor and import their goods into this country.

The International Monetary Fund was established on August 11, 1945, and Congress has obligated the taxpayers of the nation for \$2.75 billion for the same purpose of financing foreign operations, using cheap foreign labor, and importing the goods into the United States.

The International Finance Corporation was established on August 11, 1955, and the Congress has obligated the taxpayers to the amount of \$35,168,000 for the purpose of financing foreign operations and production with cheap labor and then importing the goods into this nation under the free import policy.

It will be noted that the Export Import Bank was established in the same year that the 1934 Trade Agreements Act, the free import act, was passed by Congress; that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was established in 1945; that the International Monetary Fund was established in 1945; and that the only new organization to finance foreign production is the International Finance Corporation, established in 1955.

The pincers movement, including five methods of disbursing the wealth and the markets of the United States throughout the world, is an important part of the grandiose, international socialist scheme to make the economic system of this Republic a part of the nations of old Europe and Asia, and again to join us to the interminable trade wars of old Europe. . . .

We have poured more than \$70 billion of the taxpayers' money into Europe and Asia to build production facilities to compete with our own American workingmen and investors. We have built up their dollar balances to claim our gold reserves. . . .

The American market is not controlled by Americans. Instead, the representatives of 37 other nations, sitting in Geneva, laugh at us while they divide the American market among their own countries. . . .

The United States, as do the 37 other foreign countries, sends a delegation to GATT (International General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades) to assist in dividing up our markets with every low-wage country of the world—but not one single American elected official is a member of that delegation.

How many millions need to become unemployed before the people of our country realize that they have been robbed and betrayed?

"IF"

If you can keep your head when all about you
UNESCO seeks to muddle and deceive;
If you can trust yourself when "pinkies" doubt you
Because you love your Country and believe
Its Constitution is the best that ever
Was drawn to guard the liberties of man,
To keep it safe and solid if they can

And that Americans must all endeavor
If you won't let the UN be your master,
If you won't make world government your aim;
If you can fight the sinister disaster
Of letting spies and traitors win the game—
If you are loyal to the land that gave you
Your freedom and the chance to fight and win
And count upon its Bill of Rights to save you
From tyranny and slavery and sin

If you respect your Flag and love your Maker
And pray that He will guide you to do right,
And do not let the first high-sounding faker
Convince you white is black and black is white—
If you stand up and say you love Old Glory
And show that you're an American with guts
Baby, you'd better get yourself a lawyer,
For "Mental Health" is out to prove you're NUTS ! !
—Author Unknown

This Is What They Said

- "A sizeable number of attorneys are engaged in ambulance chasing in connivance with hospital and police connections, automobile repairmen and doctors."
—JOHN G. ROGERS in the *New York Times*, December 3, 1959.
- "Journalism is a false picture of the world thrown upon a lighted screen in a darkened room so that the real world is not seen."
—G. K. CHESTERTON as mentioned in *Hidden Government* by Lieut. Col. J. Creagh Scott.
- "The proportion of Jews in colleges and universities in Soviet Russia is *many times larger than the ratio of the Jewish population* in the country. At least 30,000 Jewish scientists, far out of proportion with their position as a minority, are now playing an outstanding role in the great technical achievements of the country."
Jewish Newsletter, Vol. XV, No. 21, November 16, 1959.
- "Never forget that the cutthroats of the Kremlin are holding one third of humanity in slavery."—THE REV. RICHARD GINDER.
- "Communism is intrinsically wrong and collaboration with it on any ground cannot be countenanced on the part of anyone wishing to save Christian civilization."
—Proclamation of POPE PIUS XI in *Divine Redemptoris*.
- "We are indeed at a late hour to defend our liberties. Much of our constitutional structure has already been eroded away."
—SENATOR STROM THURMOND of South Carolina.
- "A friend of mine was in Yugoslavia recently. In Belgrade a Communist Party official pointed out to him a brand new hotel in which Communist dictator Tito was preparing to entertain the Communist dictator of North Viet Nam. It had been built entirely with economic aid from the United States."—DR. GEORGE S. BENSON.

● "In the receiving line before yesterday's luncheon Khrushchev had his longest talk with Bernard Baruch. Gromyko said Baruch was the best-liked American in the USSR."

—LEONARD LYONS, in the *New York Post*, September 18, 1959.

● Farmers should have access to loans of commercial money on an equitable basis with all other industries, i. e., based upon his ability to repay, with reasonable rates. Government Farm Plans are rapidly converting the once stalwart individualists into men without pride and without the do-it-yourself spirit of pre-subsidy days. . . . In a recent poll by a national farm magazine, (Secretary Benson says) . . . "55 per cent of the farmers voted for no supports, no controls, no floors, free market prices, get Government clear out."—HUBBARD RUSSELL, former president of American Cattlemen's Association.

● The only way to tear down the influence of the elite who took over New Deal planning in 1937 or so is to stop subsidizing the Government agencies in which collectivists spend the whole of their lives building a left-wing political machine, with the money we give them.—From an editorial "Urban Renewal" in *The Greater Nebraskan*, Fall, 1959.

● I don't believe we are ever going to effectively curb the corruption, the abuses of political and economic power by certain labor bosses until and unless we make them subject to anti-trust legislation as is everyone else. The forthcoming merger between Hoffa and the Harry Bridges', Communist-dominated, Longshoremen's Union can result in completely strangling the economy of the United States in time of both peace and war. Only anti-trust legislation will prevent such an unholy and deadly alliance.

—Representative GORDON H. SCHERER (Ohio).

● Patriotism means to stand by the country. It does not mean to stand only by the President. . . . It is unpatriotic not to oppose him to the exact extent that by inefficiency or otherwise he fails in his duty to stand by the country.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

● Let the American people go into their debt-funding schemes and banking systems and from that hour their boasted independence will be a mere phantom.—WILLIAM Pitt.

HUMAN MOLE

Baldasare Forestiere's "Underground
Gardens" were a labor of love

by Lorena Ann Olmsted

FANTASTIC, UNBELIEVABLE—such words hardly express the amazement of the thousands who yearly visit the "Underground Gardens," created by Baldasare Forestiere near Fresno, California.

As they follow the guide through the 65 rooms, gardens and grottos, all underground, they invariably ask the same questions: "How in the world did he do it?" "How long did it take?"

"It took him 38 years of unremitting toil," they are told. "It was almost as if he were working against time, dropping down for a few hours sleep wherever he happened to be when his arms grew too weary to wield the pick. Then waking to begin all over again."

Forestiere, whose name means "Man of the Forests," was born near Massina, Sicily, in 1879. His father was a prosperous fruit grower, which is probably the reason why his son loved all growing things, especially trees.

In the United States he found

a new love, which was to stay with him all his life. This was a love for the world underground. He first found work in the new land as a sandhog under the City of Boston. Apparently the word "claustrophobia" had no meaning to him, for he next took a job on the Croton Aqueduct and later worked on the miles-long subway connecting New York City and New Jersey.

From all that can be learned of this strange man who stood a bare five feet four inches, he moved West, determined to become like his father, a farmer. But the intense heat of California's San Joaquin Valley made him uncomfortable, and he longed for the coolness of the underground where he had worked.

He had a little money, enough to buy 200 acres of what was considered barren desert land. He paid about \$10.00 an acre for what today is the richest and most productive land in California.

At first, to get away from the

heat, he dug a deep cellar. There he found the coolness and peace that was denied those living on the surface. So much did he enjoy his cellar that he decided to excavate other rooms for a permanent home. Before long he had the four rooms which are the nucleus for the labyrinth visitors marvel at today.

SO FAR AS possible, these four small rooms with their crude furnishings have been kept as Forestiere left them. In the kitchen is the old fashioned Wedgewood range, now rusty and unusable, on which sit his simple cooking utensils. In one wall is a cupboard he dug out of the earth. To save space he built a table which can be shoved back into the wall when not in use.

There are two bedrooms, one where Forestiere slept and the other a guest room. Though he never invited or wanted adult guests, he was passionately fond of children and often would ask one or two to spend the night with him. In his own bedroom, which is fitted with a simple cot-like bed, he covered one wall with a formalized kind of painting representing green ferns. The guest room contains a shrine of the madonna. Here, too, he painted the walls, this time in a delicate pearl grey design.

The "Underground Gardens"

are far from dark and gloomy. Forestiere took care of this by installing glass skylights. To make his home still brighter and more cheerful, he arranged the rooms so they all face on unroofed patios. One, the Sunrise Patio, brought him the morning sunlight, and the other, the Sunset Patio, gave him the benefit of the afternoon sun.

When his underground home was completed, Forestiere returned to his native Sicily to marry the girl who had been waiting for him. At the time he was 35, and so proud of his unusual home that he never for an instant doubted that his sweetheart would feel the same.

It isn't hard to imagine her dismay as she listened to him describe it. Apparently she envisioned a crude sort of cave. Furiously she refused to share it with him.

"Live like a mole underground?" she stormed. "No! You go back to your America and burrow in the dirt but I will remain here." No amount of persuasion could change her, so Forestiere, unhappy and alone, returned to his adopted land.

Who knows what went on in his mind as he turned his back forever on his native Sicily. Was it disappointment in losing the girl he had hoped to marry? Or was it eagerness to get back to the strange world he loved?

No one knows, for he became

a recluse. Over the years he continued to dig and expand with a singleness of purpose that is rarely found. Tirelessly he swung his pick, using the hardpan nature so generously provided, as underpinning for the tons of earth that formed the roof of his unusual home.

For 38 years, without fanfare or publicity, he drove himself unceasingly at the work of constructing the most fantastic gardens known to man. Architects, who have examined the domed ceilings, arches and pillars, say he couldn't have done a more perfect job if he had spent years studying. This man had little formal education, but like many semi-literate people, he had a native shrewdness that took the place of it.

He was not in a hurry. The carefulness with which he built proves that.

Whenever he completed a room, patio or grotto, he planted it, often with rare imported plants which came from his native Sicily, from Italy or even from China. To be sure that his beloved garden should have every chance to grow, he made countless trips in his decrepit old Model T Pickup to Coalinga, about 75 miles from Fresno. He owned a piece of rich land there and from this land he transported loam to fill the various planters.

From his father, Forestiere in-

herited the art of grafting. His "Second Story Tree," which was planted 20 feet underground, yet lives and flourishes, bearing seven different kinds of citrus fruit, is testimony to that fact. The tree contains two varieties of oranges, a sweet and a sour lemon, tangerine, grapefruit and cheedro. (The cheedro is a Sicilian import which bears a giant lemon-shaped fruit that weighs almost seven pounds when mature)

WHEREVER a visitor turns in the "Underground Gardens," he sees beautiful flowering shrubs as well as less pretentious plants, all of them—trees, vines and flowers—reaching toward the sun which filters in through the uncovered patios, some of them 30 feet below the surface, others only 10 or 20 feet below.

In planting his unusual gardens, Forestiere didn't ask himself to which part of the country they were indigenous. He planted whatever he wanted. Perhaps because of his love for all growing things, they flourished. One of the rarest trees in the gardens is the Carob tree which dates back to Biblical times. Its podded bean contains a jelly-like substance which, when dried, is ground to flour to make St. John's bread. It is said that the husks of this bean pod were those on which the Prodigal Son fed. There is also a

huge black Morocco grape vine which was one of the first things Baldesare Forestiere planted, back in 1908. It is still growing and bearing luscious fruit.

Almost all the trees are grown in planters. Why, no one knows, unless it was to conserve the rich black loam which he hauled in from Coalinga. Most of the planters are round, measuring three feet in height and from three to 18 feet in width. One planter, however, is made in the shape of a boat.

As Forestiere was so short, the ceilings are, for the most part, rather low, no higher than he could swing his pick.

Yet, on the other hand, he managed to shovel dirt out of an 18 foot hole.

One of the best demonstrations of his tremendous energy is seen in the auto road which extends from outside the gardens to what was to have been a parking space, a distance of 700 feet.

Though he confided his plans to no one, it is apparent that he intended eventually to have an underground restaurant that would be several degrees cooler in summer and warmer in winter than surface temperature. Many small rooms evidently were intended for individual dining rooms, where six or eight people could be served.

Forestiere probably meant to

serve his native Sicilian food, as he once remarked to a friend that as soon as his building was completed he wanted to make another trip to Sicily and bring back several pretty native girls to act as his waitresses. Unfortunately he didn't live to complete his project.

Scientists who have visited the gardens state that so well has Forestiere buildded that 500 years from now visitors will still be wondering how one small man armed only with a pick and shovel could accomplish so much.

He didn't dig blindly, as one might suppose. Everything was carefully planned.

ONE OF THE MOST intriguing things he started to build is a fish pond. Built over a small room, it was to have had a glass bottom so that visitors standing below could enjoy watching the fish.

No one knows where he acquired his knowledge of masonry, as he could hardly read or write, but stone masons say that his arches are exactly like those originating in early Rome and are the strongest supports known.

Whether it was knowledge, or whether he was shrewd enough to figure out the stresses and strains, Baldasare Forestiere built something so unusual and so fantastic that future generations will gaze at it and ask, "How did he do it?"

Meet the Pallygators

Out of the jungle, into a family's heart crawled Satan and Ally

by Tom Roberts

MOST FAMILIES are content with the conventional sort of pet: a perky poodle, a kitten, maybe a budgerigar or even a tortoise. Not so our family, of Bebington, England. When our children—June, 12, and Leslie, nine, go off to school, humming, "See you later, alligator," they really mean it.

They are saying goodbye to Satan, two-and-a-half-feet long and six years old, and Ally, two feet long and four years old, mere babies, as alligator age is reckoned, who usually are housed in a large, glass tank containing a few inches of water which is kept at a constant temperature of 85 degrees. An island of bricks provides a suitable place for an after-feeding sleep and a large sheet of plain glass with an aperture for ventilation prevents any stray creature from getting in. Satan and Ally are fed twice weekly on raw meat, liver, fish and earthworms and look forward to Sundays when they each have a spoonful of cod-liver oil.

Quite often we let the Pallygators

roam the living-room and to the frustration of our two tomcats the 'gators usurp the rug in front of the fire. It is not uncommon, however, to see Satan cuddled up to the cats and Ally stretched out beside them.

How came I to choose such odd pets? Ever since boyhood, I've been fascinated by the crocodile family. I used to spend both my time and pocket money visiting local zoos, making, of course, for the reptile house. My interest was stimulated when, while serving in the Royal Marines, I visited Equatorial Africa and saw many crocodiles in their natural state. I was convinced I wanted one as a pet as soon as I was demobilised from the Marines. In 1953 this wish was realised after much preparation, for the murky North of England isn't exactly ideal for tropical pets. First, I acquired Satan, then only seven inches long; later, in 1955, Ally.

My wife, Betty, enjoys the 'gators as much as the children and I do. Satan lies still all evening on her

knee and watches TV with the family. Meanwhile Ally may have crawled upon Leslie's shoulder.

Local schools often invite the Pallygators. Once, I took Satan to June's class and let each pupil stroke him.

"The children are so pleased," said the headmistress. "Please come again."

WITH MY TAPE RECORDER and the 'gators I also exhibit and give talks to aid local charities. But the affairs are not without incident. Last summer I had two moments of dread.

I had been invited to a convent grammar school garden fete and when the Mother Superior came to see me and expressed a desire to stroke Ally, I kept my fingers crossed for Ally wasn't too well that day. Happily he behaved like a perfect Pallygator.

At another garden fete, the Mayor was posing with Satan for a press photo. Satan made a half attempt to break loose but, after

a bad moment, he decided to behave. The mayoress, however, could not be induced to touch either Pallygator.

Some time ago a poison-pen writer complained to the town's housing committee: "I'm afraid to let my children play by their houses lest the huge crocodile they keep in the bath gets out!" A representative of the Committee called on us to investigate.

As Satan was but seven inches from tail to snout and properly housed in his tank, my visitor said, "I guess some folk don't know what a big crocodile is." He was quite amused.

Satan and Ally, if they live, may reach a length of ten feet, the size of adults of this particular species. I'm going to keep them until they reach about five feet. This will be in another eight to ten years, then off to a local zoo they go. Meanwhile, they are both fascinating and friendly creatures. They could give some human beings a lesson in behaviour.

—Documents Down-Under—

If you delight in complaining about the obscurity and verbosity of official documents you would feel quite at home in Australia. A section of the Wool Sales Deduction Act, passed for the enlightenment of seekers-after-knowledge Down-Under, states:

"For the purposes of this section, the net tax payable by a producer in respect of the income of a year of income shall be deemed to be the amount remaining after deducting from the sum of the income tax assessed in respect of his income and the provisional tax (if any) payable in respect of his income of the next succeeding year of income, the provisional tax (if any) paid by him in respect of his income of the first-mentioned year of income."

What's Going on Here?

Let's take a second look to see if Inflation, Welfare Statism and Federal Aid are doing all they're supposed to do

by E. A. Jaksha

I AM A dues paying member of an exclusive—but very expensive—club. It is the oldest club of its kind in existence today. I am proud to be a member. I am hopeful that my club will remain a source of pride for my children, too.

This club was organized by some of my ancestors about 180 years ago. They originally belonged to another club, but the Board of Directors and the Chairman of the Board did not give the dues paying members much say about running the club. As a result, these people had a Tea Party, as well as a couple of other meetings, and they decided to set up their own organization—that's the one I belong to now.

We have branches all over the country, with offices in city halls, county courthouses, state capitols and in Washington. We used to do most of our business with our local branches, since they were staffed with local people who un-

derstood our needs and knew how much dues we could pay. Lately, it appears that more and more of this staff have moved, and more of our dues are needed at the head office. Of course, we can get some of the dues back, that is, when we get permission from the boys at the head office, and follow their rules and regulations. Some of the local branches have changed their bylaws to get permission to use some of the dues they originally paid in.

Sometimes, I get the feeling that the boys at the head office are engaged in a program of redistribution of wealth. At times their actions remind me of the writings of a fellow by the name of Karl Marx, who preached on a political philosophy, which says, "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

In the club I belong to not all dues payers pay the same dues. The boys at the head office have got it figured out that some of us

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are more able to pay than others. There is also a kind of benefit system called "federal aid" run by several departments, to help divide up the dues among those who are not able to get everything they want today. This bothers me, and some of the other dues-paying members. We dues-payers are the sole support of this club and we used to think we ran it, but things seem to be changing.

I HAVE A CREDIT CARD. On it is the treasurer's signature. It was issued in 1939. In the middle there is a picture of one of the club founders—a fellow by the name of Washington. When I first got it, it would cover the cost of a fair evening meal. Something has happened, however; now it hardly covers the cost of breakfast. The way things are going, it soon won't cover the cost of a coffee break.

What's going on in these United States? Our American dollar used to be solid as a rock; a respected symbol of economic stability and security throughout the world.

While my dues are high and the club is in debt, this credit card—this dollar bill—seems to be shrinking in value continually. When it was printed in 1939, it was worth one dollar. It will purchase less than 50 cents worth of beans, or shoes, or concrete for highways today. The popular term for this eating away process is "inflation." There are some popular theorists

who contend that a "little" inflation—two per cent to three per cent a year—is good, it helps keep the club prosperous. If that is the case, then we have been so prosperous for the past few years, that we ought to have paid a little on the debt we owe at the head office, as well as some at the branch office.

Some years ago a popular public figure was quoted as saying, "What this country needs is a good five-cent cigar." I respectfully suggest that what this country really needs today is, a good five-cent nickel!

It is time to get off our dead complacencies and get deadly serious. Let's ask ourselves, "What's Going On Here?"

Here are some of the facts:

The dollar printed in 1939 is worth only 48 cents today.

The dollar printed in 1948 is worth only 83 cents today.

Since 1939 the annual rate of loss in the value of the dollar has averaged four per cent a year. Hot dogs today are more expensive than round steak in 1945. The price of bread has doubled. Hamburger has gone up 90 per cent.

In 1885, the U.S. public debt was being paid off at the rate of \$100,000 a day, and for 20 years during that period, U.S. public debt was being paid off at the rate of \$100,000,000 per year.

Today, the total public debt exceeds \$334,000,000,000 with no reduction in sight. This, in a time

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when wages are high and employment is at a high level. To keep owing this huge amount, we must pay service charges—interest equal to about \$46 a year for every man, woman and child in the land. In fiscal 1958, taxes paid to all levels of government amounted to about \$568 for every person in the country.

OF ALL PERSONS in the United States who receive an income, one-third receive all or part of their income directly from the government. In addition, there are about 8,000,000 others who receive their income indirectly from the government, as employees of businesses dependent upon government orders.

The number of laws in this so-called "free" country is incredible. Four years ago, it was estimated that there were over 2,000,000 of them, and this is a count only of formal laws. In addition, there are directives, decisions and orders promulgated by the executive, legislative and judicial departments, as well as the rules and regulations required and enforced by various departments and bureaus in carrying out their delegated functions.

To insure that every one is getting his fair share of freedom, as well as paying his fair share of dues, and receiving his fair share of control, we are provided with several hundred thousand government employees who watch, check,

record, inspect, investigate and supervise us. [The number of government workers of all types has more than tripled in the last 30 years, the Commerce Department has reported. Expansion of government payrolls has far outpaced private employment.

About 15 per cent of all jobholders work for federal, state or local governments, the department said. In 1929 the proportion was about seven per cent.

Government payrolls have soared from a total of 3,184,000 in 1929 to 9,918,000 in 1957, the most recent year for which complete data is available.]

Many things threaten our national security, our economic stability and our individual freedoms. The present trend in political philosophy and fiscal policy will ultimately destroy our free institutions and leave this idea referred to as the "American Way of Life" as just another passage in recorded history if we do not take concerted action now.

Let's think about some of the things that are going on here:

Let's consider inflation and its threat to our national security and economic stability. President Eisenhower is quoted in a National Security Council Conference as saying "When are you going to learn that national security and a sound economy are the same thing?"

Senator Harry Byrd, Democratic Senator from Virginia since 1933,

says, "Everybody knows now that America is menaced in the years ahead with an inflation that could wipe out savings and impoverish millions who are living on fixed incomes. We must never forget that so long as this cold war continues, we have to sustain two fronts. First, we must remain economically strong. At the same time, we must be militarily invulnerable." He also says, "The most important step we must take, if we wish to halt inflation, is to balance the federal budget and assure our people that it will stay balanced. The menace of a disastrous inflation is real. All the pressure groups and special interests that campaign for more and more federal spending are helping to bring it on and are thereby doing a grave disservice in the long run to their own people."

Maurice H. Stans, director, Bureau of the Budget, makes these statements: "I must pass on to you a solemn warning. Unless we as a government insist right now upon living within our income, we face certain hard inevitabilities: whether there will be more tax increases, piled on top of our already heavy tax load; or there will be a mounting national debt and growing inflation with disastrous rises in the cost of living and a dangerous weakening of our national strength. Inflation feeds on the delusion that the federal

treasury is a free flowing well, that money from Washington doesn't cost anyone a cent. It is this something-for-nothing delusion that allows special interest groups to smooth-talk the public into believing that all their federal spending proposals are possible. Federal expenditures have multiplied 25 times in the last 30 years, and half of that is due to inflation. How much more taxation can the people take? We must curb spending *now*."

The fiscal policy of the government at all levels permits a continually rising debt. Even in very recent history, in large and respected governments, bread has been purchased with baskets of paper money, and personal savings have been wiped out almost overnight. Even today in our own country, state governments are faced with insolvency and the United States Treasury has difficulty in financing.

What justice is there; what equality before the law is there in our present fiscal policy with its system of enormous unpaid debt, high taxes and other levies upon the citizens who are the very source of revenue? What *is* going on here?

The prevalent political philosophy, with its trend towards the Welfare State and socialism, is a matter of serious concern. As a matter of fact we may already be deeply involved in socialism. In the past generation, we have had

repeated warnings and heard expressions of fear over socialism and the possible infiltration of communism. The voters of this country have repeatedly turned thumbs down when asked to endorse the socialist ticket at the polls. Yet, by default during this same period, there have been proposed and placed into effect, state-planned, state-administered and state-enforced policies entirely in accord with socialist theory, for which we all pay without choice. These programs and policies begin to move in practice closely towards the Marxist line of "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."

Supporters of such programs will deny socialistic tendencies and will be vehement in their denial of communistic ideas. Some of these people are deceitful with their eyes only on 30 pieces of silver. Others are either warped or embittered idealists; and others are probably naïve and innocent do-gooders who honestly believe that the Almighty State is infallible in its beneficence and that "a little control is for the good of all." These people too, must learn that there cannot be "just a little state control." The very programs set up to control bring about the need for more control. These people must learn and remember that the state is made up of free, productive, liberty-loving citizens, and that the state is only a composite of these people. Any-

thing which takes away from, or destroys the individual parts, must inevitably and ultimately destroy the whole.

Should this be going on here?

FEDERAL AID, in its 60 or 70 forms, with its remote controls and seeming low-cost "matching-fund" program, is a misnomer. It is federal only because of the level of the administering body. The money is not federal—it is your money, and mine, sent to Washington in trust, and returned to us less brokerage fees and freight, plus restrictions with which we must comply. In this booming, prosperous era, it seems a paradox that we need a program of "aid." Or—are our states and communities reduced to panhandling, begging for funds from each other because they can no longer foot the bill for wants beyond their ability to pay? Are federal aid programs designed to meet minority needs, and developed in response to self-centered, shortsighted pressure groups? Let's ask these questions when an "aid" program is proposed.

Is it necessary?

Is it a function of government?

Can we afford it?

Federal aid programs once started never seem to stop. They grow more costly year by year. They contribute to our heavy tax load and to the inflationary debt now on our shoulders. In return for federal aid favors we must sub-

mit to controls, be they laws or directives. Every federal control added is a local control removed and more freedom taken away.

In 1934, there were 18 aid programs costing \$126,000,000 a year. In 1957 there were 57 programs costing over \$4,000,000,000, 16 times as much. The 1959 program was somewhat greater; but after all we need more "aid" now because we are more prosperous now.

Everyone should be aware that an "aid" program with "matching-fund" requirements, demands "matching" by the very citizens who supplied the funds being "matched." It is a pretty expensive merry-go-round ride.

Federal aid programs have contributed to the fallacious philosophy which says, "If we don't get it, someone else will." Many well-meaning citizens have been deluded by talk to the effect that money coming from Washington is free.

WHAT RIGHT HAVE WE to jeopardize today for ourselves, and tomorrow for our children? The

principles upon which this country was founded, and upon which it grew great, are:

Free people,
Free enterprise,
Limited government.

If we believe in these principles, then we should become an informed and aroused citizenry. Being informed is an elementary duty in a society of free men. We will become knowing and participating and demanding citizens. We know that government and bureaus can give nothing; we know that any power to government or bureau was given either by consent or default. A free society that is passive, inert and preoccupied with its own diversions and comforts will not last long.

We do not own freedom, we are only trustees for those who have dreamed it, conceived it, fought for it and worked for it, and we are obliged to keep it whole.

The survival of the idea for which this nation stands is not divinely guaranteed. It may survive if enough Americans care enough.

When Was July The Fourth?

Although Independence Day is always celebrated the Fourth of July as the day when the Declaration of Independence was signed, history tells a different story.

Actually, nine states voted for the Declaration July 1. Three more ratified it July 2. New York, the 13th state, did not vote until July 9 and it was not until July 15 when the delegates formally ratified the document that it actually became "The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America." Even then it was not ready for signing until August 2.

July 4 was the date the original document was revised and the date on which it was ordered printed so that all the delegates could have a copy.

Where Are the Skywriters?

**Bad weather, media competition
cloud their skies of lucrative blue**

by Frank P. Thomas

SHORTLY AFTER V-J day, as America sought to return to peacetime normalcy, a Hollywood movie director found himself declaring war on the heavens. Each afternoon he would stop the cameras on his outdoor set and shake his fist at the sky. "One hundred bucks a minute down the drain," he would sputter, "while those skywriting hot-rods scrawl big white letters over my scenes and rattle my mikes!"

At that time, following a black-out during the war, the Los Angeles area, and the whole country for that matter, had gone skywriting crazy. The ubiquitous sky scribblers squirted their white aerial ink against the skies on behalf of soft drinks, used cars, fine furs and a host of other products. In many cases they were given carte blanche orders to hang their 15-mile-long sky signs "anywhere and anytime weather permits."

In more recent years the skywriters, a rare breed of ex-war pilots who have never numbered

more than two dozen in this country, have come upon hard times and lean bookings.

A number of factors have combined to ground the skyscribes these days. First, there is the skywriter's number one enemy, weather. The mere mention of the word these days to a veteran like Major Sidney Pike, head of the Skywriting Corporation of America, New York, makes his weather-reddened face flush ruddier. "Everybody wants their message hung at a certain place at a certain time," complains Pike. "We're not like the mailman you know. Weather can stop us cold!" And according to Pike, a tall, transplanted Vermonter, the weather in the past three years has ranged from bad to terrible.

Of course, good weather to a skywriter means perfect weather. The sky must be blue so his white ink will contrast against it. He wants unlimited visibility with no cloud interference so his earth-bound audience can easily read his message. And he looks for moderate winds and smooth layers

of air when he goes aloft and releases that first test-puff of smoke before writing. Up and down drafts in the sky make him frantic for they can turn his neatly inscribed letters into pretzels. Last year in the New York area there were approximately 25 ideal writing days during the skywriting season, which runs from May to October, the time when more people are out of doors.

TELEVISION has been another culprit according to the sky-men. "TV has pulled money away from a lot of media, including skywriting," says Pike. Key ad agency men, who still get a wild faraway look at the thought of this flamboyant advertising medium, place the blame for the slump on the sky-men themselves. "They're advertising wizards in the sky but they're standing still on the ground," says one agency vice president. "They're in a slump primarily because we lack full knowledge of latest developments in the medium and because they don't know how to promote it."

Whatever the reasons for the slow-down, the advertising copy writers of the sky can look back on a glamorous and lucrative era that began in England in 1922. On a bright May day of that year skywriting's inventor, crack RAF pilot Major John C. Savage, sent

a plane over Epsom Downs during the racing season to doodle the words "THE DAILY MAIL" across His Majesty's skies.

In October of the same year a crowd of New Yorkers watching a World Series game in the Polo Grounds were startled with the sudden appearance of a plane overhead that draped the first feathery message in American skies: "HELLO USA." Then the plane added, "CALL VANDERBILT 7200." It was the number of the Hotel Vanderbilt, temporary headquarters of Skywriting Corporation of America, which had acquired the American rights to skywrite from Savage. The hotel's switchboard was swamped with calls for the next five hours and the country went skywriting happy almost immediately.

The first copy writing pilots, who practiced their aerial penmanship over the ocean where no one could see them, soon found a literal "gold mine in the sky." Skywriting Corporation had \$1,000,000 of orders on its books during its first year. Shortly after, SCA hit another bonanza when American Tobacco Company signed a \$2,000,000 contract to have the words "Lucky Strike" emblazoned across U.S. skies over a period of three years. Pepsi-Cola took to the sky signs for eight years starting before World War II and continuing afterwards. Be-

tween 1945 and 1950 alone, the company spent \$1,000,000 and gave the skymen orders to "get up there and write Pepsi-Cola whenever the weather is right." And write they did from sun-up to sun-down, spelling the name out some 18,000 times over about 5,000 cities and towns. I. J. Fox, the furrier, spent a half million dollars on the sky ads over the phone. He would call SCA and ask, "Where are your planes now?" Pike would say, "Detroit, Cincinnati, New Haven." "Go ahead and write for me there," Fox would order.

In between the big bookings the versatile skymen were called upon to undertake many novel assignments. They sky-wrote in the Arabic language over Egypt to peddle soda water. They wrote in French over Canada, in Chinese over Chinatown, New York. They authored the first sky valentine over the city of Los Angeles. While one sky artist outlined and flew through its center to complete cupid's longest shaft, another climbed above and spelled out the names of the lovers.

For a ginger ale manufacturer they once sketched a huge drinking glass in the sky, then to simulate the sparkle two planes climbed from the bottom of the glass emitting short puffs of smoke as they flew out of the tumbler.

The flyers have tried color in

their smoke, too. One order called for one plane to write the word "JELLO" in the sky while another came along and underlined it with red smoke. Color is still being perfected. The problem is that the smoke expands so rapidly in the sky that a beautiful red soon becomes a pale pink.

Politicians have utilized skywriting in their campaigns. In 1948, while visiting Los Angeles on his cross-country stumping tour, President Truman's managers had the skywriters hang the greeting, "WELCOME PRES TRUMAN," over the city. During the Willkie-Roosevelt election battle in 1940 an anonymous Willkie fan paid to have the message, "NO THIRD TERM," written over Manhattan.

THE SKY MEN have a sense of humor and derring-do that is equal to their unusual calling. One day, during a lull in operations, veteran skywriters Andy Stinis and Dave DeBlasio flew upstairs and played a giant game of tick-tack-toe in a patch of blue sky over Brooklyn. DeBlasio released two parallel lines ten miles long. Stinis crossed them with two more and the game started. Stinis won with his "O" although making this dizzying circle in the sky is more difficult than making the "X". Making the feat all the more remarkable is the fact that each line and figure in the game had to be

written at a different altitude, for a plane's prop wash (the wind of the propeller blast) will distort any letters it goes through.

On another occasion an impish skywriter on the way home from his day's work decided to expend his remaining five gallons of ink on a little mathematical puzzle. His sky sign read: $1+4=6$. Then as people below did a double take the skywriter flew blithely to his airport in Flushing, New York, satisfied that he had spited a grammar school teacher he hadn't liked.

The skywriter's ink is actually a specially prepared oil spiked with a paraffin substance. The liquid is piped under pressure from a tank behind the pilot. When it hits the plane's hot exhaust pipe it bursts into a billowy white smoke. The skywriter plies his wares at about 10,000 feet, a level where he can do his work without an oxygen mask. Making his job more difficult is the fact that he must write his letters upside down and backwards so that people will read them right side up. If you write a word on a sheet of paper, turn it over and hold it up to the light you will quickly see his problem. One absent-minded skywriter once left the message "YDNAC TFOL," scrawled across the sky. Dropping down to look at his handiwork, he quickly saw his error, flew a line through it and rewrote it.

Length of copy is a problem for

the skywriter and as far as he is concerned the shorter the better. Once in Boston where a walkathon was about to end, Andy Stinis was on assignment to write the name of the winner over the crowd of spectators. The winner's name turned out to be "Michelavinski." Happily for Stinis the weather wasn't right that day.

IRONICALLY, skytyping, the most revolutionary development in celestial advertising since skywriting was born, has gone almost unnoticed by the American public. In skytyping five planes flying in tight formation actually become a monster typewriter in the sky electronically tapping out the copy with smoke puffs that form clearly defined block letters. Each smoke puff is about the size of a city block in the sky. The skytyping planes operate between 10,000 and 15,000 feet. Finding a smooth layer of air in the sky they line up, wing tip to wing tip. The center, or mother, plane carries a radio transmitter which sends out pre-set signals. These are picked up by receivers in each of the other planes. The signal operates the smoke valve in each plane, opening and closing it at the precise moment in the typing plan of a letter.

Skytyping, the patented invention of Major Pike, took eight years and a half million dollars to develop. He conceived his brainchild

before World War II but had to drop it while serving in the U.S. Air Force. After the war he continued work on the idea. His plan then called for nine planes in each flight, a number he has since reduced to five. Pike acquired specially designed planes, installed electronic equipment in each, held countless shake-down flights out over the Atlantic testing and retesting the equipment. Finally, after years of fumbling, the skytyping technique was perfected and shown to the public for the first time in 1949. Skytyping has been used only in the Northeast.

While skywriting still is used for smaller jobs, skytyping has changed the aerial advertising picture somewhat. In skywriting a single plane can hang from three to five signs in a flight at an average cost of \$15 a letter, depending on the letters the copy calls for since M's and N's, for example, cost more than the I's and O's. In comparison, a single flight of five planes must fly the mission in skytyping, SCA requires a minimum fee of \$3,000 before it will let its planes take off.

SKY TYPING is also speedier. In skywriting one plane takes about 15 minutes to spell out 10 letters. By the time the plane gets to the last letter the first ones may begin to fuzz. Skytyping planes can zip through the same message in about a minute and a half, or

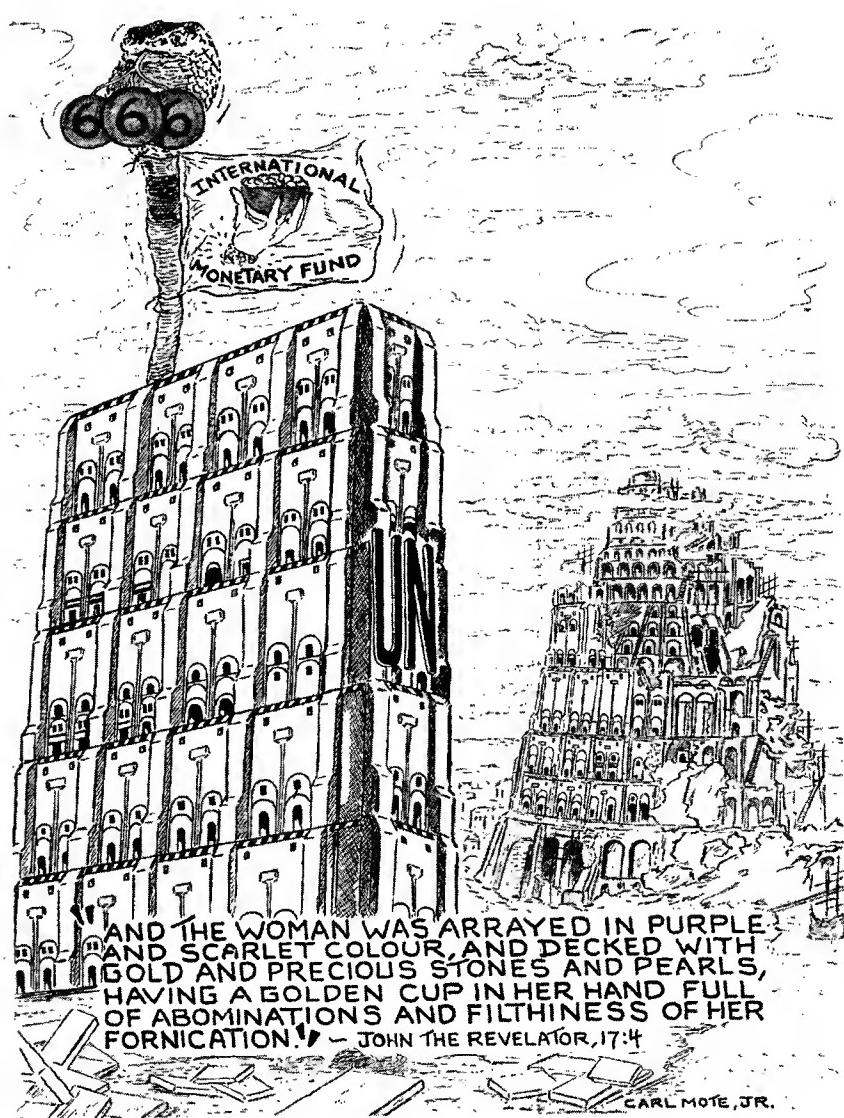
about 10 seconds for each letter, thus giving longer legibility time.

Electronic skytyping may have arrived in the nick of time. Since it is virtually automatic it demands much less of the pilot. The old-time skywriter, who must loop and roll and dive with consummate skill to hang his giant message in the blue, is becoming as extinct as the dodo bird. There are currently no more than about six active skywriters in the country, the rest having retired to more earthly jobs. Skytyping, however, requires only that a pilot fly straight ahead in tight formation.

Will America go skywriting nuts again? Pike and his men still think so. Only this time it will be skytyping, they believe. "We're waiting for the big one," says Pike recalling some of the king-size contracts of yesteryear. "We'll have two crews and we'll skytype up there for eight solid hours," he confides as he paces impatiently back and forth, his arms sweeping an imaginary sky. "We'll go up three times higher, skytype letters three times bigger. They'll be seen for 50 miles instead of 15. We'll saturate an entire state in one flight . . ."

Whether or not their sky turns a lucrative azure-blue again is a question only time will answer, but there is no question that the intrepid skywriters already have written one of aviation's most colorful chapters.

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THE BOOK SHELF

STILL SMEARING LINDBERGH

by Harold Lord Varney

THE HERO. By Kenneth S. Davis. Doubleday & Co., New York. 527 pp. \$4.95.

ONE OF THE DEPRESSING experiences of the book reviewer is to encounter a book about one of America's recognized greats which has been maliciously slanted to please the popular literary market.

Davis, who has formerly turned out admiring biographies of Adlai Stevenson and Dwight D. Eisenhower, has now turned to Charles A. Lindbergh. Despite the workmanlike job which he does in portraying the early Lindbergh flying achievements, when he reaches the political Lindbergh story, the author begins to preach. He repeats the old half-truths about the eve-of-the-war inspection of Germany's and Russia's air strength and the acceptance of the Hitler medal. Nowhere does Mr. Davis point out that in securing this information and in avoiding a break with Hitler over the medal, Lindbergh was rendering fact-finding service to the United States which later proved invaluable in our own preparedness program.

The author could have obtained the real story by consulting the papers of Major Truman Smith, then U. S. Military Attache in Berlin. Instead, he fills his account with comments

from the most rabid Lindbergh-haters, including Moscow's *Pravda*. Surprisingly, in describing American public opinion reactions, he cites as authority Clyde R. Miller who was later to be dropped from the faculty of Columbia University after repeated "fellow traveler" activities.

When he moves into the America First period when, for a short time, Lindbergh was the articulate voice of sane-minded America, Davis' scorn becomes caustic. With a superciliousness which we should expect from a former staff member of UNESCO, the author attempts to make a burlesque of what was undoubtedly the most heroic act of the Lindbergh life. He repeats all the invective which the Roosevelt-trained seals leveled against the America Firsters during those demented months before Pearl Harbor. In his account of this historic struggle, there are no shadings of truth. The Roosevelt idolators are all angels; the men and women who shrunk back from the fearful mistake which they saw their nation approaching were all "master racists," blind Roosevelt-haters or just fools.

Actually, Lindbergh's offense at this decisive moment in American history was that he saw and proclaimed that Russia and Japan were our dangerous enemies, rather than Germany. With

a prescience which the Roosevelt coterie lacked, he was able to look ahead after the destruction of Germany and see the fearful spectre of Soviet power which we would have to face. Lindbergh wanted America to pursue policies which would keep the world balance of power in our favor. Had we taken his advice instead of that of the irresponsible Roosevelt, we would not now be fighting a Cold War.

The failure of the Davis biography is that it misses completely the fact that Lindbergh's entrance into the fight against intervention was the most heroic act of his life. In taking this stand, Lindbergh had nothing to gain and everything to risk. In throwing away his immense personal popularity in this losing cause, he revealed himself as a man who put patriotism ahead of self. How many men who had as much to sacrifice would have had the unflinching courage to have taken such a lonely stand?

Lindbergh accepted the purgatory of misrepresentation and billingsgate which he entered after 1941 with dignity and non-complaint. He modestly did his part in the war, even though, in the face of Roosevelt's "copper head" insult, he had relinquished his commission. That he was not a self-seeker is shown by an episode which, strangely enough, Mr. Davis does not mention. When the late Henry Ford decided to set up the Ford Foundation, he offered to make Lindbergh its head. Lindbergh declined the offer, a monumental mistake we now realize in view of what has happened to the Foundation under other directorship. But the hero wanted nothing for himself.

It is unfortunate that the author, after all his industriousness in dredging up the facts about the Lindbergh career, should have misinterpreted them so misleadingly. This positively

is not the definitive biography of Charles A. Lindbergh. In many of its pages, it is a hero under the lens of a smearer.

• • •

THE GREAT FARM PROBLEM. By William H. Peterson. Henry Regnery Company, Chicago. 220 pages. \$5.00.

THE WHOLE PROBLEM of agricultural subsidies, parity prices and soil banks is a spinning wheel that turns on the hub of one fact: Government has the right to regulate what it subsidizes. The subsidies were arranged to make the farmer a second class citizen.

"Price supports as an integral of farm intervention are essentially a form of price-fixing," writes this author. "The futility of price fixing was signalled long before the 30-year fiasco of 'farm policy' beginning with the Federal Farm Board of 1929." He refers to a paper by Mary G. Lacy, librarian for the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agricultural Economics, entitled, "Food Control During Forty-Six Centuries," delivered to the Agricultural History Society, and published in *Scientific Monthly* June, 1923. The paper is "replete with examples of the dangers of governmental interference with the production and sale of food" from 404 B.C. "But, says Peterson, "the hopelessness of price-fixing is a lesson that soon disappears from the mind of man." The disasters that followed each effort to fix food prices whether in Athens, Rome, Belgium, France or Bengal, faded from memory, although

The history of government limitation of price seems to teach one clear lesson: That in attempting to ease the burdens of the people in a time of high prices by artificially

setting a limit to them, the people are not relieved but only exchange one set of ills for another which is greater.

This conclusion seems valid today in regard to our own farm policies, our "hopeless patchwork of laws which . . . operate at cross-purposes."

To illustrate, in the 1957 crop year while the government was loaning \$3,447,902.81 to support the crops being produced by ten companies, another government agency was under a different program paying these same companies \$557,495.35 for not producing crops on another 10,243.6 acres which they controlled.

While the free market is the only way out of the farm problem, the author points out that farm intervention in the United States is but a phase of general intervention or statism, and that statism is incompatible with human freedom. For a positive program, Peterson offers:

1. Progressively work down all price supports and guarantees, as well as all acreage and marketing controls, at the expiration of current contracts, and then discontinue.

2. Gradually sell all government farm inventories and contingent liabilities back to farmers and farmer groups, no matter how low the price or how great the "loss."

3. Make American capitalism as free and thereby as strong as possible. This involves the progressive

abandonment of American industry. It means a drastic cutback in federal spending and a lifting of the tax burden from American taxpayers, both individuals and corporations. It means the recognition of the American farmer as a businessman capable of taking care of himself. . . .

Between the first page of the Prologue, "The Vanishing Farmer of Grand Wood," and this program for independence, the author has covered our agricultural history from Colonial Agrarianism in 1600-1776 to "The Soil Bank and After." There are, also, an analysis, a summary and an epilogue that includes a quotation from Emerson:

Give no bounties, make equal laws, secure life and property, and you will not need to give alms. . . . The level of the sea is not more surely kept than is the equilibrium of value in society by demand and supply; artifice and legislation punish themselves by reactions, gluts and bankruptcies.

This is not only an informative book but a readable and lively one. Farmer or non-farmer, you will find yourself unwilling to put it aside.

The author is associate professor of economics at New York University. He contributes articles on business and economics to the *Wall Street Journal*.

—M. H.

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THE MERCURY FORUM

Sir: My sincere good wishes on the excellent MERCURY magazine you are publishing. I pass it along to friends. Invariably they express wonder at the volume of important news that is apparently, not obtainable in newspapers.

O. D. Q.
Prescott, Arizona

Sir: I consider the AMERICAN MERCURY magazine to be the greatest and most valuable publication on earth today. I have long contended, it is nearly futile to try to fight Communism unless you name the enemy. Otherwise, the people don't know whom to fight.

R.
Portland, Oregon

Sir: In the December issue I read "Termites of the Cross" and then went back and reread all of the series. You are really talking my language and hitting the nail on the head. This series must be placed in the hands of the clergy and I see that you have reprints. I do see a tremendous awakening in the near future.

"The Termites of the Cross" is hitting pay dirt. I want you to send me 5,000 reprints of "Termites of the Cross" with which I will endeavor to reach the clergy.

I look for a radical change in Congress in '60.

REV. WILLIAM KULLGREN
Atascadero, California

Sir: We do not have too much time left to us in which to work, for the enemy is getting bolder and bolder, and the traitors more and more numerous,

since treason is well rewarded, while patriotism often has death, actual or political, for its sole reward.

GENERAL P. A. DEL VALLE
Annapolis, Maryland

Sir: I like your magazine and try to read it regularly. I gasped at some of your articles when I read them for the first time some months ago, but I have since had the opportunity to read material not found in book stores or libraries. You are very, very brave. Look what happened to Forrestal, Duggan, McCarthy. I wish you could tell the whole rotten truth.

A READER
Santa Barbara, California

Sir: A copy of your magazine given to me by a friend has jolted me—and it's about time. Reading one issue was so stimulating that I immediately wanted to read all the back copies for years. I've been working on that and now feel that I am becoming informed on what's going on in our country that undermines our American Way.

You are doing an excellent job with your magazine and are performing an indispensable service to our country. We readers must pitch in and help get your readership up to the highest possible number of people.

It is most unfortunate that the AMERICAN MERCURY cannot be found on any of the newsstands in Charlotte, North Carolina, a city of 135,000. It should be available to the public at all times.

R. H. MAAS
Matthews, N. C.

Sir: Your MERCURY grows better with every issue. There is a desperate need for it, to inform the indoctrinated public of real facts. Please never discontinue.

May God bless you, and all your staff, in your effort to inform the public of the many "misguided efforts" we are enduring, in trying to make this a better world.

O. HARMON
Wolf Point, Montana

Sir: A short time ago, I was introduced to the AMERICAN MERCURY. I feel that this is a wonderful publication. It not only is informative but is very truthful. I think that you and your staff should be congratulated for the courageous stand that you are taking to awaken the American people from their lethargy. Believe me, since reading the MERCURY, I have become very concerned with everything that is happening all over the world and have begun to read extensively on different topics so that I will have the facts at hand should the opportunity for discussion arise. Keep up the good work.

A. BACCILE
Elnira, New York

Sir: How wonderful to have an entire magazine, excellently written by persons of authority, dedicated to Freedom! We enjoy it and have suggested it to many friends.

We have a study group dedicated to educating ourselves and others on

what Communism is, its threat to world freedom and its methods.

MRS. D. E. SMITH
Kirkwood, Missouri

Sir: There are two fields of law in which specific enforcement of laws now on the books would provide a very effective defense of Christianity and Constitutional Americanism.

First, there is a very stringent federal statute which requires all agents of a foreign government to register with the Department of Justice, reporting their activities periodically. This law is being flagrantly violated by Zionist organizations in this country. These organizations, dedicated to the proposition that Jews living in this country are "dispersed" nationals of a foreign nation, ceaselessly siphon off millions for Israel and otherwise foster its interests over those of the U. S. So far as it can be determined, no official in Washington would have the temerity to demand that officials of those organizations should comply with the foreign agents registration laws, let alone prosecute them for repeated violations.

Second, federal laws prohibit combinations and conspiracies to deprive American citizens of Constitutionally-guaranteed rights, such as free speech and the like. Flagrant and repeated violations of those laws should be prosecuted.

K. D.
Chicago, Illinois

Castro a Communist?

Richard Cardinal Cushing says Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro is acting like a Communist. The Catholic prelate told a Holy Name breakfast in Boston:

"Fidel Castro, they say, is not a Communist. Well, when I see a bird that waddles like a duck, sounds like a duck and looks like a duck, I know he's a duck."—AP release of November 23, 1959.

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